

8 SEP 1927
TROPICAL DISEASES

CITY OF CARDIFF.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1926

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CARDIFF
S. Glossop & Sons, Limited, Printers, New Street.
—
1927.

CONTENTS.

Section.		Page
	Organisation of the Public Health Department Facing	4
	Preface	5
1.	General Statistics :—	
	Area, Population, etc....	9
2.	Vital Statistics :—	
	Births	10
	Deaths	10
	Age Distribution of Population and Deaths	11
	Cancer	11
3.	Notifiable Acute Communicable Diseases :—	
	Notifications, Admissions to Hospital, Deaths and Fatality Rates	14
	Smallpox	14
	Vaecinal State of Population	14
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15
	Diphtheria	15
4.	Cardiff Isolation Hospital : Annual Report	17
5.	Tuberculosis :—	
	New Cases	22
	Sources of Ascertainment	22
	Home Conditions	23
	Occupational Incidence	23
	Place of Birth of Patients and their Parents	25
	Known Cases	28
	Deaths	30
	Survival of Infants born in Tubereulous Households	31
	Treatment	33
6.	Non-Notifiable Acute Communicable Diseases :—	
	Measles	36
	Whooping Cough	36
	Diarrhœa	36
	Influenza	36
7.	Venereal Diseases	37
8.	Maternity and Child Welfare :—	
	Notification of Births and Still-births	40
	Child Welfare Consultations	40
	Ante-natal Consultations	40
	Dental Clinic	42
	Maternity Hospital	42
	Domiciliary Visits by Health Visitors	42
	Supply of Free Milk	43
	Training of Midwives	43
	Midwives Practising in Cardiff	43
	Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives	44
	Home Nursing	45
	Home Helps	45
	Orthopædie Scheme	45
	Venereal Diseases	46
9.	Laboratory Work :—	
	Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory	47

CONTENTS—*continued.*

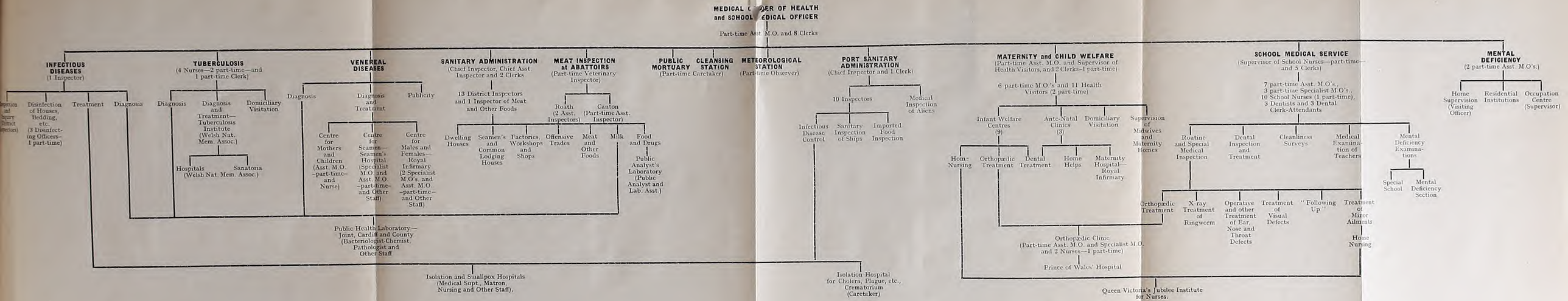
Section.		Page.
10.	Housing :—	
	New Houses erected, etc.	48
	Enumeration of Dwellings	49
11.	Food Inspection :—	
	Meat Inspection	50
	Unsound Food	51
	Milk Inspection	52
	Tubercle Bacilli in Milk	53
	Bacteriological Examination of Milk	54
	Graded Milks	54
	Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	56
	Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations	56
	Legal Proceedings	57
12.	Sanitary Administration :—	
	Sanitary Inspection of Dwelling Houses, etc.	58
	Removal of Refuse	60
	Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	62
	Inspection of Shops	63
	Legal Proceedings	63
	Disinfection	63
	Cleansing Station	63
	Mortuary	63

Appendix.

I.	Statistical Tables : Area, Population, Births, Deaths and Acute Communicable Diseases	64
II.	Meteorological Observations	70
III.	Atmospheric Pollution and Ultra-Violet Radiation.	72
IV.	Welfare of the Blind : Registration	73
V.	Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 : Annual Report	75

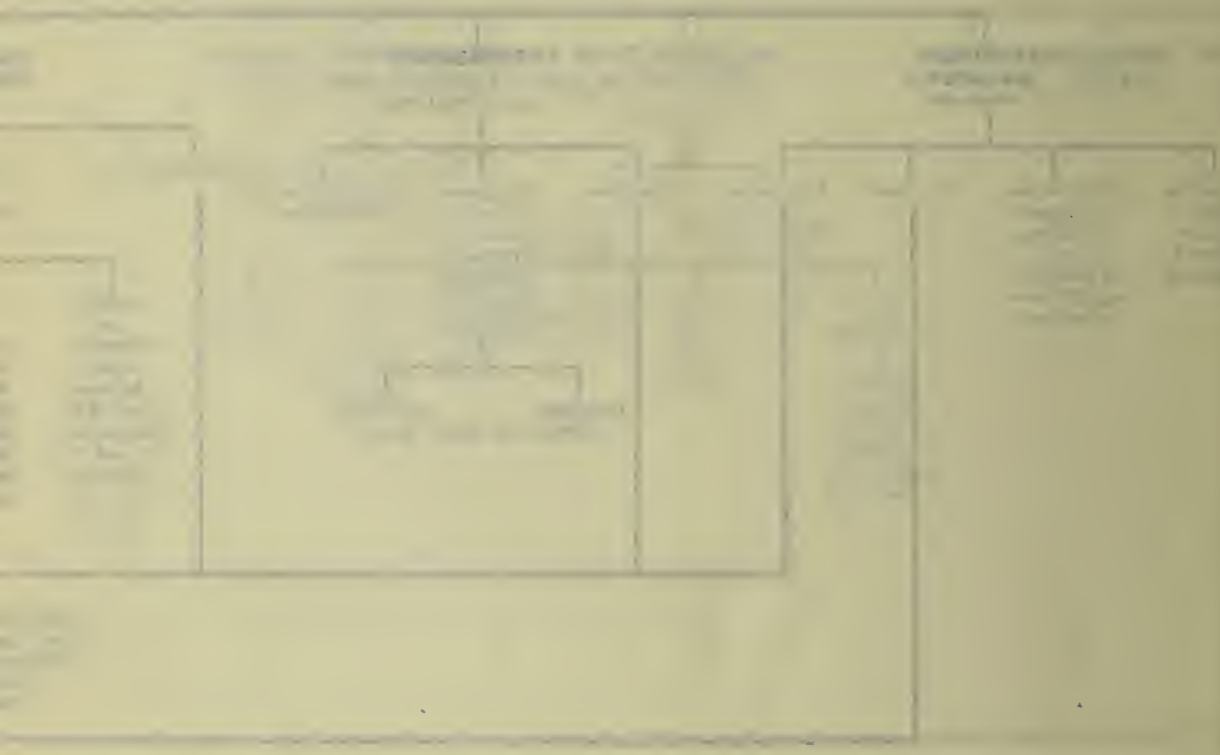
CITY OF CARDIFF.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.



N.B.—There are 7 Assistant Medical Officers on the staff of the Department, none of whom

July, 1927



PREFACE.

The Report for 1926 which is now submitted, unlike that for 1925, refers only to the experiences of the year in question, except in so far as it is necessary to cite the records of other years for the elucidation of specially interesting points.

Population.—The population of Cardiff according to the Registrar-General was 225,700 at 30th June, 1926. This is lower by 1,600 persons than his estimate for 1925 (227,300) which latter, for various reasons, had already been regarded by this Department as an under-estimate. The office of the Registrar-General has, however, access to national and other records, some of which are not available for local purposes, and there is no practical alternative to the use of his estimate for our purpose. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, in Cardiff in 1926 was 2,096, and for the five years 1922 to 1926 inclusive it amounted to 10,015. This figure, which does not include for 1922 the natural increase in the added area, when applied to the Census population of 219,580 gives a population of approximately 229,600. If, then, the Registrar-General's estimate is correct there must have been a loss of population by migration during the past five years amounting roughly to 4,000 persons.

Births and Deaths.—The number of births credited to Cardiff was 4,537. The number of deaths was 2,441, deaths under one year of age accounting for 273 of these. The death-rate and infant mortality rate constituted a record in each case, and the birth-rate (20·1 per 1,000) was the lowest since the abnormal years 1917, 1918, and 1919. In spite of the fall in the number of births the excess of births over deaths (2,096) was greater than last year because of the exceptionally low death-rate of 10·8 per 1,000—by far the lowest on record. The most satisfactory feature of all is the great drop in the deaths among young children, the infant mortality being 60 per 1,000 births, as compared with 92 last year, 78 in 1924, and 74 in 1923—the lowest previously recorded.

While most of the important causes of death, except cancer, shared in the decline, the principal reason for the fall both of the general death-rate and the infant mortality was the absence during the year of the usual winter or spring epidemics of respiratory catarrh in a serious form. One such wave had just spent itself before the advent of the year and another, the recent outbreak of influenza, became manifest in the first week of 1927. To some extent, therefore, the low mortality in 1926 must be regarded as accidental but, taken in conjunction with the general tendency of the death-rate and especially of the infant mortality over a long series of years, it is satisfactory evidence of an improved standard of health of the people. More important, it indicates how striking an influence on the mortality would be effected if some means could be found of controlling the outbreaks of respiratory catarrh associated with influenza and the common cold which devastate the population at more or less regular intervals.

As usual, more than half the deaths (1,497) were included under the following grouped headings:—Respiratory (including influenza) 357, cardiac and arterial (including cerebral hæmorrhage) 594, tuberculosis 288, and cancer 258. For the first time on record deaths from cancer exceeded in number those from the pulmonary form of tuberculosis (248).

Cancer.—The steadily increasing toll of cancer is a matter of grave concern. As the statistics published in last year's Report show, the increase does not appear to be accounted for by the larger number of persons living to an advanced age. The only possible fallacy lies in the probable improvement of diagnosis, especially of the forms of disease affecting inaccessible parts of the body. However this may be, it remains a demonstrable fact, as shown for cancer of the breast in previous Reports and for cancer of the womb on page 13 of this Report, that insufficient use is being made of the ability of surgical skill to reduce the number of instances in which this disease terminates fatally.

Tuberculosis. New cases coming to the knowledge of the Department in 1926 amounted to 527 (395 pulmonary and 132 non-pulmonary) compared with 577 in 1925 (440 pulmonary and 137 non-pulmonary). The number of deaths was 288 (246 pulmonary and 42 non-pulmonary) as against 348 last year (303 pulmonary and 45 non-pulmonary). The decline in the cases and deaths was probably associated with the absence of any serious outbreak of influenza during the year, and it is important to note that the proportion of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis to deaths from all causes between the ages of 15 and 65 years (19·6 per cent.) remains higher than in most other large towns.

During 1926 the inadequacy of the hospital accommodation for advanced infective cases in Cardiff and East Glamorgan came prominently before the Welsh National Memorial Association, and definite proposals have been submitted to the Association as to the provision which ought to be made. It is understood that the capital expenditure necessary for this purpose would require to be met by a levy upon all the contributing authorities. Some authorities for whose tuberculosis problem sufficient provision has already been made may hesitate to contribute for the purpose of erecting a new institution to serve this area. It should be remembered that for many years Cardiff has been contributing to the funds of the Association in a much higher proportion than the share it has received of the bed accommodation, and that a recent revaluation has increased the discrepancy.

The extent to which cases fail to be notified still remains one of the most unsatisfactory features of the tuberculosis scheme, and will not be rectified, in my opinion, so long as the present divided responsibility for prevention and treatment continues.

Attention may be drawn to new information as to the birth-place and parentage of patients suffering from tuberculosis and the fate of the infants born into tuberculous households given on pages 25 and 31. Although it is still impossible to arrive at definite conclusions from the facts collected, the question of urban or rural nurture in relation to heredity and exposure to infection must have an important bearing on the need for special anti-tuberculosis measures, and also upon the interpretation of their apparent effect on the incidence and mortality of tuberculosis in any district.

Acute Communicable Diseases.— Again the incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria during the year was low, although the following figures show that in the case of diphtheria, at least, there is a slight upward tendency :

Year	Cases of Scarlet Fever.	Cases of Diphtheria.
1919	2,166 ...	257
1920	1,351 ...	366
1921	683 ...	317
1922	363 ...	247
1923	348 ...	221
1924	190 ...	204
1925	302 ...	200
1926	261 ...	244

No deaths from scarlet fever occurred, but there was a slight increase in the mortality from diphtheria, the rate per thousand living being 0·07.

There were no cases of smallpox, and the incidence and mortality of the other acute notifiable diseases remained unimportant, with the exception of pneumonia, reference to which has already been made as one of the main respiratory causes of death. Of the non-notifiable diseases, only 10 deaths were attributed to measles and 19 to whooping cough.

During the year a notable step was taken in the introduction of active immunisation of children against diphtheria. The subject is dealt with on page 15 of this Report.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The usual particulars of the work of the Department in connection with the scheme for the care of mothers and children are submitted in a special section of the Report. This section includes, as new features, a short analysis of the medical work of the ante-natal clinics (page 40), a summary of the operations of the orthopædic clinic as regards children under five years of age (page 45), an analysis of the conditions for which midwives summoned medical aid (page 44), and a report by Dr. Adams on the first year's experience at the auxiliary venereal diseases clinic for mothers and children (page 46).

Public Education in Health.—Apart from the constant education of mothers and children conducted through the clinics and nurses under the maternity and child welfare scheme and the school medical service, measures were taken to bring certain facts before special sections of the population. The cancer leaflet, printed in the Annual Report for 1924, was widely circulated through the clinics and the women's organisations of the various religious bodies, whose co-operation was willingly given; it was also printed as an advertisement in the daily press. A series of films on the care of the teeth, kindly lent by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, accompanied by a short address by the Chief Dentist, were shown to school children in the Park Hall. At the request of certain head teachers the Supervising Health Visitor gave demonstrations in Gabalfa Clinic on the care of infants to girls from the upper classes of elementary schools, and visits were also paid to child welfare clinics by girls from secondary schools and students of education, nursing and domestic science. A special course for health visitors was arranged in conjunction with the National League for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare to take place in the autumn, but fell through because of the financial situation arising out of the coal stoppage. Advertisements urging the public to use graded milks were again inserted in the press. A special conference arranged by the British Social Hygiene Council was held to consider recreational facilities for seamen, with special reference to the prevention of venereal diseases, and in the same connection the Department was closely associated with the deliberations of a Commission on the Relation of the Sexes which reported to the C.O.P.E.C. Conference held in Cardiff on 17th November, 1926.

Housing.—House building proceeded at an accelerated rate during the year, and in view of the large amount of building provided for in schemes already adopted by the Council, it was decided not to launch any further new schemes in the meantime. The state of the housing problem has been the subject of special reference in the Annual Reports for recent years and it is not dealt with in any detail this year. It is sufficient to say that the extent of overcrowding found in the houses coming under the observation of the officers of this Department shows little or no abatement. In June, 1926, a special census of occupied houses was made, a summary of which, much in the form of one of the Registrar-General's housing tables, is printed in the section on housing (page 49).

Atmospheric Pollution.—It is generally recognised by those who are familiar with this city that there is little pollution of the atmosphere by smoke. This may be attributed to a variety of causes, such as the relatively low density of population, the existence of only a few large industrial concerns, the comparatively smokeless quality of the coal used in this area, the extensive adoption of gas and electricity for domestic purposes, the presence of a sparsely populated and non-industrialised belt immediately surrounding the city, and its proximity to the open channel, from which the prevailing winds blow. It is possible, however, that the future may bring a considerable increase of industry to Cardiff in the form of works and factories which may influence the atmospheric conditions, and it has therefore been thought wise to commence systematic observations of the state of the atmosphere in order to facilitate the detection of any change that may occur. Accordingly a standard gauge was installed at the beginning of the year in the Priory Gardens by the kind consent of the Parks Department. Daily measurements of the ultra-violet radiation from the sky at the Meteorological Station, Penylan, were also begun in May. The results are given in Appendix III. (page 72). The units used for expressing the amount of ultra-violet radiation, that is, the effect of rays of the sun just beyond visibility which have a definite influence on the promotion of health and the prevention of such diseases as rickets, are based on an arbitrary scale, and are therefore only of use for comparing one place with another, or the radiation at the same station at different periods. No further comment need therefore be made as to the first year's observations, except that these records reveal that the amount of such radiation is nearly ten times as great in mid-summer as in mid-winter. The deposit as measured by the gauge, on the other hand,

shows one disturbing feature. The records consistently show an abnormally high proportion of insoluble matter as compared with most other areas where smoke gauges are installed. It is suspected that this may partly be due to dust from the adjacent road, and experiments have been made by Mr. Sugden in other sites with an improvised apparatus in order to test this possible fallacy. These experiments are being continued before it is finally decided to alter the position of the standard gauge, since it is important to avoid, if possible, any discontinuity of the records.

Domestic Refuse.—Attention may be drawn to the information contained on page 61 as to the character of the receptacles used by householders in this city. The low proportion of 8·9 per cent. of covered galvanised bins in a random sample of the receptacles (apart from those provided by the Corporation at Ely) is far from creditable to the citizens.

Blind Persons Act.—The usual return showing the number of known blind persons in Cardiff, prepared by the Secretary of the Institute for the Blind, is included in Appendix IV., page 73.

Mental Deficiency Act.—The records for the year 1926 of the section of the Department concerned with ineducable mental defectives are printed as Appendix V., page 75.

RALPH M. F. PICKEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
City Hall, Cardiff,
July, 1927.

Section 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area—Including inland water, foreshore and Flatholm	13,628 acres.
Excluding foreshore and Flatholm	11,984 ,,
Excluding inland water, foreshore and Flatholm	11,580 ,,
Population (estimated by the Registrar-General)	225,700 ,,
Number of persons per acre (exclusive of foreshore and Flatholm) ...	18·8
Number of structurally separate inhabited houses (estimated)	40,500
Number of structurally separate inhabited houses per acre	3·38
Average number of persons per occupied house	5·57
Rateable value (October, 1926)	£1,638,525
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,300

Section 2.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of births registered during the year, arranged in wards and sub-divided according to sex and legitimacy, is shown in Table I., Appendix I. This table is summarised in the following brief statement :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	2,221	75	2,296
Females	2,166	75	2,241
Totals	4,387	150	4,537
Rate per 1,000 population	19·4	0·7	20·1

The rates for former years and for other places are given for comparison :—

	Cardiff			England and Wales	105 Great Towns
	1926	1925	1916-1925	1926	1926
Birth-rate per 1,000 ...	20·1	20·6	22·0	17·8	18·2

The birth-rate in each ward is given in Table IV., Appendix I.

Deaths.

The deaths in 1926 classified according to age and cause (Registrar-General's short list) are set out in Table II., Appendix I. The ward distribution of the deaths and the death-rates are included in Table IV., and the causes of infant deaths in Table III., Appendix I.

The following is the abbreviated extract of the death statistics required by the Ministry :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Deaths from all causes ...	1,336	1,105	2,441	10·8

Women in childbirth :-	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births
Sepsis	6	1·32
Other causes	18	3·97
Total	24	5·29

Infants under one year of age :—	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
Legitimate	255	58
Illegitimate	18	120
Total	273	60

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Measles	10	0·04
Whooping Cough	19	0·08

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	40	8·8

Certain of these rates may be tabulated so as to compare with previous years and other places :—

	Cardiff			England and Wales	105 Great Towns
	1926	1925	1916-1925	1926	1926
Death-rate per 1,000 ...	10·8	12·8	13·2	11·6	11·6
Infant Mortality (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births) ...	60	92	88	70	73
Deaths of women in Child-birth per 1,000 Births :					
Sepsis	1·32	1·71	2·21	1·60	1·72
Other Causes ...	3·97	2·78	2·68	2·52	2·31
Totals ...	5·29	4·29	4·89	4·12	4·03

Age Distribution of Population and Deaths.—The following table shows the population, deaths and death-rates at several age periods :—

Age Periods—Years	Estimated Population	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000
0— 5	20,978	374	17·8
5—15	39,584	84	2·1
15—25	43,776	133	3·0
25—45	69,757	353	5·0
45—65	40,984	666	16·2
65 and upwards	10,621	831	78·2
All Ages	225,700	2,441	10·8

Cancer.

The mortality group termed cancer or malignant disease was the one great cause of death in which the annual statistics for 1926 revealed an increase. The number of deaths recorded was 258, giving a death-rate per thousand of the population of 1·14 (males 1·00, females 1·28). The deaths are analysed according to age, sex and localisation of the disease in the following table :—

Cancer Malignant Disease	5–15 years		15–25 years		25–45 years		45–65 years		65–75 years		75 years and upwards		All Ages		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes
Buccal Cavity	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	4	—	1	—	12	1	13
Pharynx, Œsophagus, Stomach, Liver and Annexa	—	—	—	—	3	2	22	22	15	11	4	8	44	43	87
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum ...	—	—	—	1	3	2	8	11	9	7	1	6	21	27	48
Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	18	—	9	—	—	—	38	38
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	—	8	—	3	—	25	25
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	5
Other or Unspecified Organs	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	4	12	3	4	5	30	12	42
Totals	—	—	—	1	8	18	51	67	40	38	13	22	112	146	258

For comparison the cases voluntarily notified during 1926 are similarly analysed :—

Cancer—Malignant Disease	15–25 years		25–45 years		45–65 years		65–75 years		75 years and upwards		All Ages		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes
Buccal Cavity	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	6
Pharynx, Œsophagus, Stomach, Liver and Annexa	—	—	1	—	10	3	7	3	1	—	19	6	25
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	1	3	5	8
Female Genital Organs ...	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	3	—	1	—	13	13
Breast	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	6	6
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Other or Unspecified Organs ...	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	2	—	9	1	10
Totals	—	—	1	4	20	15	12	9	6	3	39	31	70

The problem of cancer has continued to engage the attention of the Committee, with the help and guidance of the Cancer Advisory Committee, a body consisting largely of specialists. The Ministry's analyses of the after histories of patients operated upon in the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, and also in other large towns, have received careful consideration, and, as a result, arrangements have been made whereby the Hospital Registrar is keeping on special forms detailed records of all cases of cancer of the breast, uterus and rectum. In this way it is hoped to demonstrate beyond question the value of early diagnosis and operation, and to ascertain the extent to which any advance in these respects is revealed in the years to come.

During the year the pamphlet on cancer of the breast, reproduced in the Annual Report for 1924, was extensively circulated among women's organisations, and was printed as an advertisement in the local press.

In the Reports for 1923 and 1924 certain information bearing on the circumstances of persons dying from cancer of the breast was summarised. Similar inquiries regarding cancer of the uterus or other genitalia have been made by Dr. Adams during the past three years, the results of which are shown below :—

Inquiry into Deaths of Females from Cancer of the Genital Organs.

	1924	1925	1926	Totals
1.—General.				
(*a*) Number of deaths	36	33	38	107
Average age of cases—years ...	54·7	56·8	54·4	55·3
Number married or widowed ...	34	33	33	100
Percentage married or widowed ...	94·4	100	86·8	93·4
Number regarding whom further information is not available ...	2		5	7
(*b*) Number regarding whom further information is available ...	34	33	33	100
Number married or widowed ...	32	33	30	95
Number married or widowed who had borne children	30	28	28	86
Percentage married or widowed who had borne children ...	93·7	84·8	93·3	90·5
Number treated by operation ..	13	8	14	35
Percentage treated by operation ...	38·2	24·2	42·4	35·0
2.—Cases Treated by Operation.				
Average interval in months between :				
Discovery and medical opinion ...	5·7*	7·6*	4·5*	5·6*
Medical opinion and first operation	4·9	5·1*	4·1*	4·6†
First operation and death ...	11·3	20·5*	13·2*	13·8†
Discovery and death	22·3*	33·3*	21·1*	23·9*
3.—Cases not Treated by Operation.				
Average interval in months between :				
Discovery and medical opinion ...	5·1†	5·4†	3·5†	4·8‡
Medical opinion and death ...	15·1†	11·1†	15·4†	13·7‡
Discovery and death	20·2†	17·0‡	19·0†	18·6§

Number in which the period between discovery and operation was known to have been 6 months or less 18

Average period in months between first operation and death in the above 18 cases ... 12·4

Altogether 107 deaths from this cause occurred during the three years, with regard to 100 of which fairly complete information was available. The conclusions drawn resemble those reached as the result of the inquiry into cancer of the breast. Although the disease involving the uterus is eminently suitable for operative treatment at an early stage, in this series of cases only one-third had ever submitted themselves to operation. The explanation may be found in the delay, which these figures reveal, in obtaining medical advice, even after the patient had become aware that something was wrong. Even the patients who did submit to operation waited, on the average, more than 10 months, which is far too long.

1924	*	Average of 12 cases only.	
	†	,, ,, 20 ,, ,,	
1925	*	,, ,, 6 ,, ,,	
	†	,, ,, 23 ,, ,,	
	‡	,, ,, 24 ,, ,,	Information regarding other cases not available.
1926	*	,, ,, 13 ,, ,,	
	†	,, ,, 18 ,, ,,	
Totals ...	*	,, ,, 31 ,, ,,	
	†	,, ,, 32 ,, ,,	
	‡	,, ,, 61 ,, ,,	
	§	,, ,, 62 ,, ,,	

Section 3.

NOTIFIABLE ACUTE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Notifications, Admissions to Hospital, Deaths, and Fatality Rates.

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital	Deaths	Percentage Fatality
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	261	209	—	0·0
Diphtheria	244	212	16	6·5
Enteric Fever	9	6	2	22·2
Pneumonia*	169	1	133	—
Puerperal Fever	22	3	6	27·3
Puerperal Pyrexia†	21	2	—	0·0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	2	3	75·0
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	2	2	50·0
Encephalitis Lethargica	13	2	7	53·8
Dysentery	2	2	1	50·0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	93	—	—	0·0
Erysipelas	65	6	2	3·1
Malaria	4	—	2	50·0

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred in the city during 1926.

Vaccinal State of the Population.—The following table gives the result of the labours of the vaccination officers in connection with 4,660 children during the year :—

Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible	Postponed	Certificates of Exemption	Died Unvaccinated	Unaccounted for (including cases removed to other districts)
2,132	9	209	1,585	223	502

Comparison with previous years is made in the following table :

	Percentage of Infants not returned as Vaccinated	Percentage of Certificates of Exemption
Nine years in the period 1901 and 1910	33·5	4·3
Eight ,, ,, 1911 and 1920	54·2	24·1
1921	42·5	29·5
1922	47·7	37·2
1923	35·5	23·5
1924	44·2	30·5
1925	48·1	31·3
1926	54·2	34·0

The figures indicate a slow but steady increase in the number of parents availing themselves of the conscience clause.

* Only such cases of pneumonia as fall into the categories "acute primary" and "influenzal" are notifiable. Deaths from all forms of pneumonia are included in the fourth column.

† Notifiable as from 1st October, 1926.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

The following is a brief indication of the activity of the maternity and child welfare section of the Department in relation to ophthalmia neonatorum :—

Cases notified	93
Treatment—	
By Private Practitioners	12
,, ,, ,, assisted by District Nurses ...	29
At Child Welfare Clinics, assisted by District Nurses ...	30
Institutional cases	19
Removed to City Lodge Hospital	3
Results—	
Vision unimpaired	83
Blindness (left eye)	1
Died from other causes	7
Left district	2

During the year, 10 specimens of exudate from the eyes of individual infants suspected to be suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum, of whom 6 were notified, were submitted for microscopical examination for the presence of gonococci, with the following results :—

	Number	Percentage
Positive	3 ...	30·0
Negative	7 ...	70·0
Total ...	10 ...	100

Diphtheria.

Schick Testing and Active Immunisation.—Toward the end of 1925 and in the early months of 1926, the state of public alarm in Gabalfa and Cathays districts, arising from the occurrence of an unusually fatal type of diphtheria in children at Allensbank Council School, afforded an opportunity of explaining to the teachers, parents, and the public generally modern views on the prophylaxis of diphtheria. While it was recognised that an epidemic period was not the best time for carrying out active immunisation, the danger of an autumnal recrudescence, associated with a favourable mental attitude of the public, indicated that specific protection ought immediately to be offered. The line of action taken is outlined in the Reports of the School Medical Officer for 1925 and 1926. The work of Schick testing and immunisation was greatly facilitated by the assistance of Dr. McGarrity, who was associated with the late Dr. Claude Ker in carrying out the earliest work along these lines in this country. A detailed tabular statement is produced here showing the extent to which parents of scholars of different schools availed themselves of the offer of testing and immunisation, the number found on testing to be susceptible to diphtheria, and the proportion of these susceptible children who completed treatment. The high percentage who underwent the three inoculations speaks well for the thoroughness of the following-up by the officers responsible for the work. It has not yet been found possible to carry out the final Schick tests of immunity. Complete lists of the children immunised are kept at this office and at the Isolation Hospital, in order that any subsequent notification of diphtheria may be recorded against children who have been considered immune. No child who has had time to re-act to inoculation has developed diphtheria up to the date of writing.

Children under 10 years of age :—

School and Department	Children under 10 Years of Age.						
	Number on Registers	Schick Tested		Positive		Immunised	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Allensbank C. School :—							
Boys	174	59	33·9	36	61·0	36	100·0
Girls	129	55	42·6	32	58·2	32	100·0
Infants (Both Sexes)	381	152	39·9	124	81·5	124	100·0
Totals	684	266	38·9	192	72·2	192	100·0
Gladstone C. School :—							
Boys	171	18	10·5	13	72·2	13	100·0
Girls	151	53	35·1	39	73·6	39	100·0
Infants (Both Sexes)	411	170	41·3	135	79·4	132	97·8
Totals	733	241	32·9	187	77·6	184	98·4
Crwys Road C. School :—							
Boys	78	9	11·5	5	55·5	5	100·0
Girls	77	24	31·2	12	50·0	12	100·0
Infants (Both Sexes)	227	39	17·2	22	56·4	22	100·0
Totals	382	72	18·8	39	54·2	39	100·0
Grand Totals ...	1,799	579	32·2	418	72·2	415	99·3

In addition, certain children over 10 years of age at Allensbank C. School were dealt with, as follows :—

School and Department	Children over 10 Years of Age.						
	Number on Registers	Schick Tested		Positive		Immunised	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Boys	265	58	21·9	30	51·7	30	100·0
Girls	313	116	37·0	57	49·1	57	100·0
Totals	578	174	30·1	87	50·0	87	100·0

Forty-four children under school age residing in the vicinity of Allensbank C. School were also immunised.

Schick testing and immunisation are being offered and administered in other areas of the city as rapidly as the routine duties of the staff will permit, and the response has, so far, been fairly good.

Section 4.

CARDIFF ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Report for 1926 of the Resident Medical Superintendent.

During the year there were admitted to the wards 625 patients, including Port Sanitary patients and members of the hospital staff.

The health of the staff was on the whole satisfactory. Three nurses developed diphtheria, one scarlet fever, and one chicken-pox, while two maids developed diphtheria; all recovered.

During the year I continued to test the immunity of the nursing staff as regards diphtheria, by means of the Schick test, and to immunise those susceptible. Two of the nurses who developed diphtheria during the year were Schick positive reactors, but they had not yet been immunised with diphtheria prophylactic. The other nurse—also a Schick positive reactor—was being immunised when she contracted diphtheria. No nurse developed the disease who was found by the test to be immune to it.

At the beginning of the year I began, by means of the Dick test, to test the susceptibility of the nursing staff to scarlet fever. A large number of the nurses had previously suffered from scarlet fever, and so only a few showed themselves susceptible to the disease. Those susceptible were inoculated with doses of scarlet fever toxin. The nurse who contracted scarlet fever had not been tested. No nurse contracted scarlet fever who was found by the test to be immune to it.

Only trivial local reactions and mild general upsets followed the inoculations with diphtheria prophylactic and scarlet fever toxin. No nurse refused an injection, and not one was off duty as a result of any of the inoculations.

Apart from the diseases mentioned, several nurses and maids suffered from attacks of influenza and from trivial sore throats.

During the early part of the year the new home for the nurses and the additional accommodation for maids was brought into use. This relieved the congestion among the staff, which tends to increase in order to cope with the variety of diseases now admitted, and, in the case of the nurses, to allow a little more time off for study.

Practically all the infectious diseases met with in this country have been nursed in the hospital during the year, including measles. Patients suffering from influenzal-pneumonia will also be admitted, especially during epidemics. All this means a great deal of care and hard work for the nursing staff, but will prove not only of great value to the patients but also for training the nurses.

I have given the usual lectures in hygiene, anatomy, physiology, fevers, etc., but much of the labour of coaching the nurses in these subjects and their practical instruction has fallen on the shoulders of Miss Chubb and Sister Weir. During the year one nurse entered for the Final State Examination in Fevers, and three nurses for the Preliminary Examination in Hygiene, Anatomy, etc., all being successful.

I have continued also, during the year, to make the necessary laboratory examinations.

I append the usual reports relating to the various infectious diseases treated in the hospital.

JOHN McGARRITY, M.D., D.P.H.

Scarlet Fever.

Two hundred and sixty-two patients were admitted to the wards, of whom 214 were true cases of scarlet fever; 4 were cases of measles, 7 were patients suffering from tonsillitis, 1 was a case of rubella, 1 was a case of chickenpox, while 35 were patients suffering from a variety of adventitious rashes.

It is of interest to note that 17 patients—admitted as cases of scarlet fever—were also incubating one or other of the following diseases, viz., mumps, chickenpox, measles, rubella, whooping cough. No deaths occurred among the scarlet fever patients. The type of scarlet fever was on the whole mild in character, but 7 patients suffered from a varying degree of septic scarlet fever, while 1—an adult—was definitely sub-toxic in type. The more severe cases were treated with intramuscular injections of the new scarlet fever antitoxin, with marked beneficial effects.

The principal complications are noted below:—

Complication.	Cases.	Percentage.
Arthritis	10 ...	4·6
Otorrhœa	20 ...	9·3
Rhinitis	24 ...	11·2
Late Albuminuria	29 ...	13·5
Late Adenitis	27 ...	12·6
Jaundice	2 ...	0·9

Table showing age and sex of scarlet fever patients:—

		0–5 years	5–10 years	10–15 years	15–25 years	25–45 years	Over 45 years	Totals
Recovered	Males ...	43	34	12	9	1	—	99
	Females ...	33	49	22	7	4	—	115
Died	Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	76	83	34	16	5	—	214

Hospital mortality: Nil.

Diphtheria.

Of the patients admitted to the wards—262 in number—221 were true cases of diphtheria, 10 suffered from tonsillitis, 1 from tonsillitis and rheumatism, 1 from tonsillitis with pneumonia and later empyema, 1 from tonsillitis and bronchitis, 4 from laryngitis, 2 from quinsy, 1 from measles, 1 from a septic throat following tonsillectomy, 1 from broncho-pneumonia and marasmus, while 19 were carriers of the diphtheria bacillus, though one of them who was admitted as a case of diphtheria was really suffering from a sharp attack of facial erysipelas.

Table showing type of diphtheria and mortality:—

Type	Number	Died	Mortality per cent.
Faucial only	174	6	3·4
Faucial and Laryngeal	19	3	15·7
Faucial and Nasal	15	2	13·3
Laryngeal only	6	—	—
Nasal only	6	—	—
Nasal and Laryngeal	1	—	—
Totals	221	11	4·9

As this table shows, there were 11 deaths from diphtheria during the year, representing a hospital mortality of 4·9 per cent., compared with 5·3 per cent. last year. The feature of the type of disease was again the absence of nasal discharge in the 6 patients who died in whom the lesion, though extensive, was limited to the fauces. These patients were all very profoundly poisoned. The total number of patients suffering from a varying degree of laryngeal obstruction was 26, of whom 3 died, representing a mortality of 11·5 per cent.: of these, 2 were subjected to intubation, but interference was unavailing.

The *post-diphtheritic* paralysis rate was 6·3 per cent. of all cases of diphtheria, as against 8·3 per cent. last year. Fourteen patients altogether suffered from paralysis of one kind or other, but all made a good recovery. Nine patients suffered from paralysis of the soft palate, two from paralysis of the ocular muscles with resulting strabismus, 7 from paralysis of the muscles of the neck, 1 from facial paralysis (one side), while 9 patients had partial paralysis of the muscles of the legs, with absent knee jerks. No patients were observed to be suffering from paralysis affecting the pharyngeal muscles, the ciliary muscle, the muscles of the arms, or the diaphragm.

In addition, circulatory failure occurred in 28 patients; in nine of these there was only slight irregularity of the pulse, but in 19 patients the failure was more marked, and 11 died, most of them being early heart failures in very toxic cases.

Table showing the death-rate according to the day of disease on which serum was given:—

Day of Disease on which Serum was given	Number of Patients	Number of Deaths per cent.
1st	13	—
2nd	46	—
3rd	59	5·0
4th	41	7·3
5th	25	4·0
Later than 5th	37	10·8
Totals	221	4·9

The above figures show the advantage of giving serum early and speak for themselves.

Table showing age and sex of diphtheria patients:—

		0–5 years	5–10 years	10–15 years	15–25 years	25–45 years	Over 45 years	Totals
Recovered	Males ...	38	36	10	10	1	—	95
	Females ...	29	43	16	17	10	—	115
Died	Males ...	6	1	—	—	—	1	8
	Females ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Totals ...		73	82	26	27	11	2	221

A glance at the above table shows the interesting fact that 155 patients out of a total number of 221 were under 10 years of age, and also that 9 deaths out of 11 occurred among children under 10 years; in other words, 70 per cent. of all the cases of diphtheria and 82 per cent. of the deaths occurred among children under 10 years of age.

The Schick test shows the 0—5 age group to be the most susceptible to diphtheria, and a study of the table given below, respecting a group of 3,311 persons on whom I recently made the test, bears this out.

Table showing susceptibility to diphtheria at different ages by means of the Schick test :—

Age Period	Number Tested	Negative	Positive	Percentage Positive
0—6 months	21	16	5	23·8
6 months—1 year	61	15	46	75·4
1—2 years	197	39	158	80·0
2—3 ,, ...	234	36	198	84·6
3—4 ,, ...	294	81	213	72·4
4—5 ,, ...	244	62	182	74·5
5—10 ,, ...	841	331	510	60·6
10—15 ,, ...	410	194	216	52·6
15—20 ,, ...	310	140	170	54·8
20—30 ,, ...	557	234	323	57·9
30—40 ,, ...	100	53	47	47·0
40—50 ,, ...	27	12	15	55·5
50 and over	15	11	4	26·6
Totals	3,311	1,224	2,087	63·0

It will be observed on examining this table that the age groups 1—2 and 2—3 give the largest percentage of positive reactions. An obvious deduction is that all children between 1 and 2 should be immunised against diphtheria, either by the family practitioner or at recognised centres, without any preliminary Schick test : again, children at this age are the most suitable for inoculation with mixtures of toxin-antitoxin as they are not upset in the least by the injections.

Measles.

Forty patients were admitted to the wards towards the end of the year, of whom 30 were true cases of measles, 4 were suffering from rubella, 2 were merely measles contacts, and the remaining 4 showed adventitious rashes. In addition, 1 patient, admitted to the diphtheria wards as a case of laryngeal diphtheria, was really suffering from measles, while 4 others, sent into hospital as cases of scarlet fever, were obvious cases of measles, making a total number of measles cases treated in hospital of 35. Two children died, the cause of death being broncho-pneumonia which was present on admission, representing a hospital mortality of 5·7 per cent. Four measles patients suffered from laryngitis, 2 from broncho-pneumonia, 2 from otitis media, 1 from conjunctivitis, and 1 from adenitis.

Enteric Fever.

Nine patients, likely to be suffering from enteric fever, were admitted to the wards, of whom 7 were true cases of the disease ; of these, 6 were cases of Bacillus Typhosus infection, and 1 of Bacillus Paratyphosus " B " infection. One patient, admitted as enteric fever, was really suffering from tubercuIous ulceration of the intestine ; this patient died. One, also admitted as enteric fever, was suffering from influenza. Two patients suffering from enteric fever relapsed during their stay in hospital, but both finally made a good recovery. One patient, in addition, had a slight hæmorrhage from the bowel. There were no deaths among the enteric fever patients.

Erysipelas.

Three patients were treated for erysipelas. Three others, admitted as erysipelas, were suffering from herpes affecting an arm, septic inflammation of the face, and septic parotitis respectively. Of the three true cases of erysipelas, 1 showed the inflammation on the face and 2 on the leg. The patient with the facial erysipelas relapsed twice in hospital. No deaths occurred from this disease.

Meningitis.

Three cases of meningitis were treated: all died. One was a case of tubercuious meningitis, and the other 2 were cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Whooping Cough.

Twenty patients suffering from whooping cough were admitted; all were children under 4 years of age, with one exception. There were no complications and all made a good recovery.

Puerperal Septicæmia.

Five patients suffering from fever in the puerperal state were admitted to the hospital. Four of these patients made a satisfactory recovery, while 1 died.

Other Diseases.

In addition to the foregoing, 5 cases of chickenpox (one case in which a suspicion of smallpox had arisen), 2 cases of anterior poliomyelitis, 2 cases of amœbic dysentery, 1 case of influenza, 1 case of influenzal-pneumonia, 1 patient suffering from dermatitis (suspected of smallpox), 1 patient with a syphilitic rash (suspected of smallpox), 1 case of mumps, 1 case of acute rheumatism, and 1 patient suffering from abdominal colic, were admitted to the hospital. All these recovered, except 1 patient suffering from amœbic dysentery, who died.

Laboratory Work.

The following table contains a summary of the bacteriological examinations conducted in the hospital laboratory during the year:—

Examinations	Positive	Negative	Totals
Specimens for Diphtheria	928	800	1,728
Blood for Widal Re-action	7	6	13
Specimens of Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	—		11
Miscellaneous specimens	—	—	219
Total for the year ...			1,971

Section 5.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases.—The following tables show the age-distribution and localisation of the disease among new cases of tubercnlosis coming to the knowledge of the Department during the year:—

Cases of Tuberculosis by Age and Sex.

Age Periods—Years	New Cases*					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
0— 1	—	4	4	3	5	8
1 5	3	2	5	13	8	21
5— 10	4	1	5	17	10	27
10— 15	8	7	15	8	6	14
15— 20	18	33	51	10	4	14
20— 25	28	36	64	10	2	12
25— 35	58	47	105	16	7	23
35— 45	48	29	77	5	3	8
45— 55	36	11	47	1	—	1
55— 65	8	6	14	1	2	3
65— 75	8	—	8	1	—	1
75 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	219	176	395	85	47	132

Cases of Tuberculosis by Localisation of Disease and Sex.

Form of Tuberculosis	New Cases*		
	Males	Females	Totals
Respiratory System	219	176	395
Nervous System	10	11	21
Intestines and Peritoneum	13	9	22
Vertebral Column	5	4	9
Joints	18	10	28
Other Organs	37	13	50
Disseminated Tuberculosis	2	—	2
Totals	304	223	527

Sources of Ascertainment.—The new eases of tubereulosis* were aseertained as follows:—

Source	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
General Medical Practitioners	200	44	244
Welsh National Memorial Association	112	33	145
Medieal Officers of Institutions	56	42	98
Other Medical Officers	8	2	10
Otherwise aseertained	19	11	30
Totals	395	132	527

* Including cases notified after death, deaths not notified, and cases ascertained otherwise than by formal notification.

Home Conditions.—A detailed analysis is given below, showing the actual living and sleeping conditions within their own tenements of 334 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year :—

Living accommodation of 334 Patients in Private Houses :—

Rooms in Tenement (*i.e.*, house or part of house occupied by one family)	Patients			Total number of Persons in Household			
	Males	Females	Totals	Over 10 years	Under 10 years	Lodgers	Totals
1 room	6	7	13	20	5	...	25
2 rooms	27	27	54	124	71	...	195
3 rooms	17	13	30	97	24	...	121
4 rooms and over...	125	112	237	1,034	181	1	1,216
Totals	175	159	334	1,275	281	1	1,557

In addition to the foregoing 334 cases, there were 34 cases (26 males and 8 females) in institutions, and 9 males in lodging houses. Information as to the living accommodation of the remaining 18 cases (13 males and 5 females) could not be ascertained for various reasons.

Sleeping Accommodation of 334 Patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and living in Private Houses :—

Rooms in Tenement (*i.e.*, house or part of house occupied by one family)	Patients				Contacts		
	With Room to Self	With Bed but not Room to Self	With neither Bed nor Room to Self	Totals	Sleeping in same Bed as Patient	Sleeping in separate Bed but in same Room as Patient	Totals
1 room	6	...	7	13	11	...	11
2 rooms	9	5	40	54	57	32	89
3 rooms	12	3	15	30	18	12	30
4 rooms and over...	127	20	90	237	106	41	147
Totals	154	28	152	334	192	85	277

As in previous years, this table reveals a very serious state of affairs. Only 46·1 per cent. of the new cases had sleeping rooms to themselves, and the number of contacts exposed to infection in the same bedrooms was 277.

Occupational Incidence.—During 1924 a beginning was made to collate this information in such a way that some use might be made of it when it covered a sufficiently long period. The question is obviously important in relation to our high incidence of tuberculosis. The following table shows the occupational incidence among 304 males and 223 females notified or otherwise ascertained during 1926 to be suffering from tuberculosis.

MALES.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
Accountants	2	...	2
Commercial Travellers	3	1	4
Clerks	26	4	30
Medical Practitioners	1	...	1
School Teachers	4	...	4
Police Constables	1	...	1
Shopkeepers and Shop Assistants	10	...	10
Bakers and Confectioners	1	...	1
Butchers	3	...	3
Publicans and Boarding-House Keepers	2	...	2
Boot Repairers	1	1	2
Tailors	1	...	1
Printers	2	...	2
Laundry Workers	2	...	2
Upholsterers	1	...	1
Warehousemen, etc.	2	1	3
Postmen	2	...	2
Messengers and Porters	2	4	6
Railway Workers	3	...	3
Wagon Builders	1	...	1
Engineers and Fitters	3	...	3
Electricians	...	1	1
Opticians	1	...	1
Watch Makers	1	...	1
Seamen	33*	9†	42
Pilots	...	1	1
Riggers	1	...	1
Tugboatmen	1	...	1
Dredgermen	1	...	1
Shipwrights	1	...	1
Masons	2	...	2
Painters	2	2	4
Plumbers and Gas Fitters	2	1	3
Carpenters and Joiners	2	2	4
Boilermakers	...	1	1
Rivet Warmers	1	...	1
Blacksmiths	1	...	1
Tinsmiths	1	...	1
Colliers	1	1	2
Coal Tippers	...	1	1
Coal Trimmers	1	1	2
Fuel Workers	1	...	1
Chauffeurs and Motor Drivers	3	1	4
Tram and Bus Conductors	5	...	5
Hauliers and Van Men	3	...	3
Hawkers	...	1	1
Labourers (various)	30	5	35
Ex-Soldiers and Sailors	5	...	5
Miscellaneous	16	3	19
No occupation or unknown	16	3	19
Children of School Age	12	25	37
Children under School Age	3	16	19
Totals	219	85	304

* British, 12; coloured, 16; other foreign seamen, 5.

† British, 1; coloured, 7; other foreign seamen, 1.

FEMALES.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
Music Teachers	1	...	1
Students	1	...	1
Clerks, Typists, etc.	8	...	8
Nurses	2	...	2
Shopkeepers and Shop Assistants	13	1	14
Barmaids	2	...	2
Waitresses	6	...	6
Laundry Workers	1	...	1
Tailoresses	4	...	4
Milliners	...	1	1
Dressmakers	2	...	2
Factory Workers	6	...	6
Packers	...	1	1
Domestic Servants	24	3	27
Charwomen	2	1	3
Housewives	71	8	79
Miscellaneous	5	...	5
No occupation or unknown	14	3	17
Children of School Age...	8	16	24
Children under School Age	6	13	19
Totals	176	47	223

The most notable feature again is the large number of cases among seamen, which is out of all proportion to the total seafaring population.

Place of Birth of Patients and their Parents.—Of the many factors which contribute to the sum-total of the influences making for a high or low local prevalence of tuberculosis, the past history of the families, members of which have succumbed to infection, has been regarded as one of great importance. According to one theory, those who have been repeatedly exposed by town life to small doses of infection in childhood acquire, as the direct result, a certain degree of immunity. Another explanation of the relatively high resistance of town-dwellers is that they inherit the resistance from an immune ancestry who have been able to survive to reproductive ages in unfavourable urban conditions only because they possessed this power, the susceptible stocks being gradually eliminated by a process of natural selection. Obviously these theories require the careful collection of facts for their confirmation or disproof. For the first time particulars as to the birth-places of patients and their parents are now given for Cardiff in the tables on pages 26 and 27.

These tables have been very carefully prepared, and represent as near an approximation to the facts as possible. As would be expected, non-pulmonary tuberculosis, which chiefly affects young children at an age when migration is unusual, shows a fairly high proportion of patients born in this city, viz., 80·2 per cent. When, however, the figures for pulmonary tuberculosis are studied, the percentage Cardiff-born (61·7) is seen to be much lower, but the proportion born in all urban areas, including Cardiff, viz., 84·8, is considerable. The real significance of these figures is difficult to estimate at present, because the Census reports no longer give the places of birth of the whole population in such detail as was furnished in 1911, but it may be possible by special arrangement to obtain such information in 1931 for comparison with the accumulated records of the Department.

PLACE OF BIRTH OF 420 NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1926 WITH REGARD TO WHOM THE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINABLE.

Cases		WALES			ENGLAND & SCOTLAND		TOTALS: England, Scotland, and Wales		IRELAND	FOREIGN COUNTRIES	GRAND TOTALS
		Cardiff	Other Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Urban Districts	Rural Districts			
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ...	Males	103	14	5	21	9	138	14	4	21	177
	Females ...	100	21	2	20	6	141	8	1	2	152
	Totals ...	203	35	7	41	15	279	22	5	23	329
	Percentage ...	61·7	10·6	2·1	12·5	4·6	84·8	6·7	1·5	7·0	100
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ...	Males	48	2	...	2	...	52	...	...	8	60
	Females ...	25	2	1	3	...	30	1	...	...	31
	Totals ...	73	4	1	5	...	82	1	...	8	91
	Percentage ...	80·2	4·4	1·1	5·5	...	90·1	1·1	...	8·8	100
ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS ...	Males	151	16	5	23	9	190	14	4	29	237
	Females ...	125	23	3	23	6	171	9	1	2	183
	Totals ...	276	39	8	46	15	361	23	5	31	420
	Percentage ...	65·7	9·3	1·9	10·9	3·6	85·9	5·5	1·2	7·4	100

PLACE OF BIRTH OF PARENTS OF 375 NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1926 WITH REGARD TO WHOM THE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINABLE.

Cases		BOTH PARENTS								One parent born in an Urban District, the other in a Rural District of Great Britain	Other Combinations of Parentage	Grand Totals	
		Wales			England and Scotland		Totals: England, Scotland, and Wales		Ireland	Foreign Countries			
		Cardiff	Other Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Urban Districts	Rural Districts					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	Males ..	31	11	5	18	19	60	24	6	20	16	26	152
	Females ...	30	10	1	26	11	66	12	1	3	21	30	133
	Totals ...	61	21	6	44	30	126	36	7	23	37	56	285
	Percentage ...	21·4	7·4	2·1	15·4	10·5	44·2	12·6	2·5	8·1	13·0	19·6	100
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	Males ...	24	2	...	4	2	30	2	...	8	5	15	60
	Females ...	14	2	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	5	8	30
	Totals ...	38	4	...	5	2	47	2	...	8	10	23	90
	Percentage ...	42·2	4·4	...	5·5	2·2	52·2	2·2	...	8·8	11·1	25·5	100
All Forms of Tuberculosis ...	Males ..	55	13	5	22	21	90	26	6	28	21	41	212
	Females ...	44	12	1	27	11	83	12	1	3	26	38	163
	Totals ...	99	25	6	49	32	173	38	7	31	47	79	375
	Percentage ...	26·4	6·7	1·6	13·1	8·5	46·1	10·1	1·9	8·2	12·6	21·1	100

When we turn to the birth-places of the parents interesting points emerge. Again, there is a considerably higher proportion of pure Cardiff-born parentage among the non-pulmonary (42·2 per cent.) than the pulmonary (21·4 per cent.). The latter percentage is at first sight surprisingly low, but it must be remembered that Cardiff's growth was exceedingly rapid until comparatively recent years, and that a relatively small proportion of the present adult generation probably have parents who were both born in the city. The only facts available are related to school children and are contained in Dr. Betenson's survey printed in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1926, where it is shown that as low a proportion as 26·3 per cent. of a group of school children had parents who were both natives of Cardiff, while approximately the same number had one such parent. It is clear that the proportion of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with one or both parents born in Cardiff is much lower than in Dr. Betenson's sample, since only in 13 per cent. of the cases was one parent born in a British urban area, Cardiff being included here with all other such areas. But here again a certain caution must be observed in concluding that pulmonary tuberculosis is more rife in the less urbanised stocks, because the persons suffering from this disease have an average age much higher than that of Dr. Betenson's group of school children, and the curve of Cardiff's growth suggests that the present-day adults are much less likely to have Cardiff parents than the younger generation. Moreover, the combined percentage of cases with one or both parents born in any British urban area is higher, viz., 57·2 per cent.

Again, it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion until a much larger mass of statistics has been gathered and comparable information can be obtained for the general population at corresponding ages.

Known Cases of Tuberculosis.—In the following tables the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1926, is shown, and also the number of these who were under regular observation by the tuberculosis nurses :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Cases on the Register at 31st December, 1926.

Municipal Wards, etc.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Grand Totals
	Under 5 years.	5–15 years.	Over 15 years	Totals	Under 5 years	5–15 years	Over 15 years	Totals	
Central ...	...	...	32	32	...	...	21	21	53
Lodging Houses, etc.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
South	...	1	28	29	...	...	22	22	51
Lodging Houses, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cathays ...	1	...	55	56	...	...	37	37	93
Adamsdown ...	...	2	36	38	...	2	37	39	77
Lodging Houses, etc.	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7
Riverside ...	...	...	47	47	...	2	17	19	66
Canton ...	...	3	34	37	...	2	35	37	74
Grangetown ...	...	...	28	28	...	2	20	22	50
Roath	...	...	30	30	...	2	27	29	59
Plasnewydd ...	...	...	39	39	...	...	19	19	58
Splott	2	1	54	57	2	2	46	50	107
Penylan ...	...	...	36	36	...	...	15	15	51
Llandaff ...	...	2	36	38	...	...	37	37	75
Gabalfa ...	...	...	27	27	...	...	22	22	49
Institutions* ...	1	...	32	33	...	...	13	13	46
Removed and not traced ..	...	...	15	15	...	...	6	6	21
Total ...	4	9	537	550	2	12	374	388	938

* The cases shown as being in institutions are those who permanently reside in institutions and those temporarily residing in institutions whose home addresses are unknown.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Cases on the Register at 31st December, 1926 :—

Municipal Wards, etc.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Grand Totals
	Under 5 years.	5–15 years.	Over 15 years	Totals	Under 5 years	5–15 years	Over 15 years	Totals	
Central	...	4	4	8	1	2	6	9	17
Lodging Houses, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South	...	4	8	12	2	4	7	13	25
Lodging Houses, etc.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cathays ...	2	2	11	15	1	4	8	13	28
Adamsdown ...	3	13	3	19	1	6	5	12	31
Lodging Houses, etc.	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3
Riverside ...	1	3	2	6	...	6	3	9	15
Canton ...	1	7	2	10	...	3	7	10	20
Grangetown ...	...	7	8	15	2	3	4	9	24
Roath	4	6	6	16	3	4	4	11	27
Plasnewydd ...	...	6	6	12	...	5	4	9	21
Splott	3	8	11	22	4	...	19	23	45
Penylan ...	...	3	4	7	...	2	10	12	19
Llandaff ...	...	3	7	10	5	2	9	16	26
Gabalfa ...	1	5	3	9	...	2	6	8	17
Institutions* ...	...	1	3	4	...	1	4	5	9
Removed and not traced ...	...	...	4	4	...	2	2	4	8
Totals ...	15	72	86	173	19	46	98	163	336

Cases of Tuberculosis under observation by Tuberculosis Nurses at 31st December, 1926.

Municipal Wards, etc.	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Totals
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	
Central	29	21	50	8	9	17	67
Lodging Houses, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
South	28	21	49	12	13	25	74
Lodging Houses, etc.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Cathays	56	37	93	15	13	28	121
Adamsdown ...	37	38	75	19	12	31	106
Lodging Houses, etc.	7	...	7	3	...	3	10
Riverside	46	17	63	6	9	15	78
Canton	33	36	69	9	10	19	88
Grangetown ...	27	22	49	14	9	23	72
Roath	29	28	57	16	11	27	84
Plasnewydd ...	39	19	58	12	8	20	78
Splott	57	49	106	22	23	45	151
Penylan	33	15	48	7	12	19	67
Llandaff	38	36	74	10	16	26	100
Gabalfa	26	22	48	9	8	17	65
Totals	486	361	847	163	153	316	1,163

* The cases shown as being in institutions are those who permanently reside in institutions and those temporarily residing in institutions whose home addresses are unknown.

Cases of Suspected Tuberculosis (unnotified) under observation by Tubereulosis Nurses at 31st December, 1926.

Municipal Wards	Males	Females	Totals
Central	5	6	11
South	2	2	4
Cathays	4	1	5
Adamsdown	13	2	15
Riverside	3	9	12
Canton	11	5	16
Grangetown	4	6	10
Roath	7	8	15
Plasnewydd	3	3	6
Splott	19	10	29
Penylan	3	2	5
Llandaff	6	10	16
Gabalfa	9	4	13
Totals	89	68	157

The actual number of known cases of tuberculosis is 1,274 as compared with 1,223 last year. The last two tables reveal the very satisfactory extent to which cases and suspects are under the supervision of the Department. During the year the tuberculosis nurses made 475 first visits and 2,609 revisits to cases of tuberculosis and suspected cases.

Deaths.—Altogether 288 deaths occurred, 246 of them due to the pulmonary form of the disease. They were distributed as to place of death as follows :—

Place of Death	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
Tuberculosis Hospitals :—			
Glan Ely	20	2	22
Cefn Mably	2	...	2
Sanatoria	4	...	4
City Lodge (Union Hospital)	40	12	52
Cardiff Royal Infirmary	6	4	10
Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital	2	...	2
Other Institutions	11	2	13
Lodging Houses	6	1	7
Private Dwelling-houses	155	21	176
Totals	246	42	288

Forty-nine of the 288 deaths (17·0 per cent.) were of cases previously unknown to the Department, 29 of these being pulmonary cases (11.8 per cent.) and 20 non-pulmonary (47·6 per cent.).

The 246 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis correspond to a death-rate of 1·09 and the 42 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis to a death-rate of 0·19 per 1,000, compared with 1·33 and 0·20 per 1,000 respectively in 1925.

The following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among the deaths from tuberculosis during the year:

Deaths from Tubercnlosis by Age and Sex.

Age Periods—Years	Deaths					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
0— 1	1	2	3	2	2	4
1— 5	1	1	2	4	5	9
5—10	1	...	1	6	5	11
10—15	3	6	9	...	1	1
15—20	13	18	31	2	1	3
20—25	17	19	36	2	...	2
25—35	39	27	66	4	2	6
35—45	31	14	45	1	1	2
45—55	23	8	31	1	...	1
55—65	11	6	17	1	...	1
65—75	5	...	5	1	1	2
75 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	145	101	246	24	18	42

Deaths from Tubercnlosis by Localisation of Disease and Sex.

Form of Tuberculosis	Deaths		
	Males	Females	Totals
Respiratory System	145	101	246
Nervous System	10	10	20
Intestines and Peritoneum	4	4	8
Vertebral Column	3	1	4
Joints	5	2	7
Other Organs	1	...	1
Disseminated Tuberculosis	1	1	2
Totals	169	119	288

Survival of Infants born in Tuberculous Households.—The dual problem of heredity and infection discussed above, under the heading of parentage, may also be considered from a forward-looking view-point. For this purpose the fate of infants specially at risk may be studied. A commencement has been made by following up all the infants born during 1926 in houses where

persons suffering from tuberculosis (all forms) resided. An inquiry was made in June, 1927, as to the health of these infants, the results of which are given below :—

Numbers living and found to be—

Healthy	55	
Delicate	6	
		61
Number of deaths		10
Number not traced		6
Total		77

The causes of death in the 10 cases known to have died were as follows :—

Tuberculous Meningitis	1
Tuberculosis of Intestines	1
Syphilis	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis...	2
Premature Birth	2
Injury at Birth	1
Convulsions	1
Total	10

These figures are, of course, of the crudest possible nature, no account being taken of the form of the disease occurring in the household or whether infectivity had been bacteriologically demonstrated. They are really a first step in a much bigger investigation which it is hoped to carry out, along with Colonel Cummins and Dr. Gilchrist, into the effect of active immunisation on infants specially exposed to infection. The results of any such enquiry cannot materialise for several years. All that need be said is that the mortality among this group of children, almost 130 per thousand births, after the lapse of a year on the average, was approximately double the infant mortality for the city.

Treatment.—The following tables give particulars of Cardiff cases examined and treated under the scheme of the Welsh National Memorial Association during 1926. These have been compiled from the quarterly returns of the Association.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE.

		Under observation pending diagnosis on first day of year	New Cases Examined during year	Totals	Found to be suffering from Tuberculosis		No evidence of active Tuberculosis	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis	Under observation pending diagnosis on last day of year
					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary			
Adults	Male	162	237	399	112	18	136	14	119
	Female ...	106	215	321	104	9	124	3	81
Children (under 15 years)	Male	62	80	142	5	10	92	...	35
	Female ...	70	92	162	5	10	95	1	51
Totals		400	624	1,024	226	47	447	18	286

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

(*a*) Pulmonary.

		Under treatment on first day of year	Admitted during the year	Totals	Discharged	Deaths	Under treatment on last day of year
Adults	Male	13	42	55	24	17	14
	Female ...	14	44	58	41	2	15
Children (under 15 years)	Male	2	...	2	...	...	2
	Female ...	...	3	3	1	1	1
Totals		29	89	118	66	20	32

(*b*) Non-Pulmonary.

		Under treatment on first day of year	Admitted during the year	Totals	Discharged	Deaths	Under treatment on last day of year
Adults	Male	3	7	10	8	...	2
	Female ...	1	2	3	1	...	2
Children (under 15 years)	Male	10	7	17	8	1	8
	Female ...	9	2	11	3	1	7
Totals		23	18	41	20	2	19

Sanatorium Treatment.

Pulmonary Cases.

		Under treatment on first day of year	Admitted during the year	Totals	Discharged	Deaths	Under treatment on last day of year
Adults	Male	26	44	70	44	2	24
	Female ...	16	32	48	26	1	21
Children (under 15 years)	Male	5	2	7	7	...	...
	Female ...	3	...	3	3	...	...
Totals		50	78	128	80	3	45

Institute Treatment.

(*a*) Pulmonary Cases.

		Under treatment on first day of year	New cases during year	Resuming treatment during year	Transferred from residential treatment or other areas	Totals	Discharged	Deaths	Under treatment on last day of year
Adults	Male ...	14	1	6	...	21	7	3	11
	Female ...	13	3	2	...	18	10	2	6
Children (under 15 years)	Male ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Female ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Totals		30	4	8	...	42	17	5	20

(*b*) Non-Pulmonary Cases.

		Under treatment on first day of year	New cases during year	Resuming treatment during year	Transferred from residential treatment or other areas	Totals	Discharged	Deaths	Under treatment on last day of year
Adults	Male ...	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	2
	Female ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Children (under 15 years)	Male ...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	3
	Female ...	6	3	1	...	10	2	...	8
Totals		10	6	1	...	17	3	...	14

Treatment at Home by Medical Practitioners in Consultation with Tuberculosis Physician.

(*a*) Pulmonary Cases.

		Under treatment on first day of year	New cases during yoar	Resuming treatment during year	Transferred from residential treatment or other areas	Totals	Discharged	Deaths	Under treatment on last day of yoar
Adults	Male ...	67	71	17	...	155	53	31	71
	Female ...	34	41	21	...	96	38	21	37
Children (under 15 years)	Male ...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...
	Female ...	2	...	1	...	3	1	2	...
Totals		104	112	40	...	256	94	54	108

(*b*) Non-Pulmonary Cases.

		Under treatment on first day of yoar	New cases during year	Resuming treatment during yoar	Transferred from residential treatment or other areas	Totals	Discharged	Deaths	Under treatment on last day of year
Adults	Male ...	5	6	...	...	11	5	1	5
	Female ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Children (under 15 years)	Male ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
	Female ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Totals		13	7	...	...	20	6	1	13

Section 6.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The following statement shows the number of cases of non-notifiable communicable disease which came to the knowledge of the Department, mainly through school teachers' returns, compared with the three previous years :—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Measles	523	802	861	1,323
German Measles	4	3	35	24
Whooping Cough ...	122	241	335	168
Chicken-pox*	815	778	303	266
Mumps	116	220	70	333

Measles.—Measles became epidemic in September, 1926, and continued so to the end of the year. The epidemic, however, was not reflected in any large number of deaths, 10 deaths only being recorded during the year ; the death-rate was 0·04 per 1,000, as compared with 0·39 in 1925.

Whooping Cough.—During 1926 the deaths from whooping cough numbered 19 only, giving a death-rate of 0·08 per 1,000, as against 34 deaths and a rate of 0·15 in the preceding year.

Diarrhœa.—The deaths at all ages from this disease totalled 53, 40 occurring among infants under 2 years of age. These 40 deaths gave a death-rate of 8·8 per 1,000 births, as compared with 15·0 in 1925.

Influenza.—A minor outbreak of what appeared to be influenza occurred early in the year. As in previous Reports, the following table is included to illustrate the effect of these recurring epidemics on the mortality from all causes and from those causes definitely connected with the respiratory system :—

Year	(1) Deaths from All Causes	(2) Deaths from Influenza and Respiratory Diseases	(3) Percentage of (2) in (1)
1917	2,433	471	19·4
1918	3,188	1,073	33·6
1919	2,652	666	25·1
1920	2,411	424	17·6
1921	2,452	429	17·5
1922	2,704	758	28·0
1923	2,721	484	17·8
1924	2,740	597	21·8
1925	2,916	534	18·3
1926	2,441	357	14·6

As the proportion of respiratory and influenzal deaths did not reach 20 per cent., the year may be regarded as non-epidemic.

* Chicken-pox was notifiable during parts of 1923 and 1924.

Section 7.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the returns from treatment centres established under the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916 :—

	Cardiff Royal Infirmary	Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital*	Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children	Institutions elsewhere than in Cardiff	Totals
A. Number of persons residing in Cardiff dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :—					
Syphilis	188	197	63	4	452
Soft Chancre	11	93	...	...	104
Gonorrhœa	317	256	84	5	662
Conditions other than Venereal ...	232	19	47	1	299
Totals	748	565	194	10	1,517
B. Number of attendances of all patients residing in Cardiff	9,056	12,702	1,658	68	23,484
C. Aggregate number of " in-patient days " of all patients residing in Cardiff ...	97	2,536	...	15	2,648
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzol compounds given to patients residing in Cardiff	1,390	896	175	2	2,463

Examination of pathological material from patients residing in Cardiff :—

	For detection of		For Wassermann Reaction
	Spirochætes	Gonococci	
Specimens examined at Treatment Centres :—			
Cardiff Royal Infirmary	...	297	783
Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital	94	154	...
Specimens examined at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory from :—			
Treatment Centres—			
Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital* ...	3	3	312
Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children ...	...	131	117
Public Health Department	...	18	653
General Practitioners	2	241	336
	— 5	—393	—1,418
Totals	99	844	2,201

* The figures relate to seamen only, whether residents of Cardiff or not.

Results of Treatment.—The following summaries relating to *all persons* treated during 1926 have been prepared from the annual returns of the clinical officers, showing the conditions under which patients ceased treatment at the treatment centres during the year :—

Cardiff Royal Infirmary.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal Disease		Totals			Percentage
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes	
(1) Number of cases under treatment or observation at the beginning of the year ...	268	184	3	1	263	46	15	8	549	239	788	46·8
(2) Number of cases dealt with for the first time	152	73	9	3	322	46	243	46	726	168	894	53·2
Totals	420	257	12	4	585	92	258	54	1,275	407	1,682	100
(3) Number of cases that ceased to attend—												
(*a*) Before completing the first course of treatment ...	53	39	...	1	149	15	...	...	202	55	257	18·5
(*b*) After one or more courses but before completion of treatment	104	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	85	189	13·6
(*c*) After completion of treatment but before final tests as to cure	...	...	3	...	73	20	...	...	76	20	96	6·9
(4) Number of cases transferred to other treatment centres after treatment	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	0·5
(5) Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation ...	89	8	3	...	172	29	...	...	264	37	301	21·7
(6) Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation at the end of the year ...	170	122	6	3	191	28	12	5	379	158	537	38·7
Totals	420	257	12	4	585	92	12	5	1,029	358	1,387	100

Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital (Seamen only).

	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhœa	Conditions other than Venereal Disease	Totals	Per-centage
(1) Number of cases under treatment or observation at the beginning of the year ...	45	13	44	...	102	15·3
(2) Number of cases dealt with for the first time	197	93	256	19	565	84·7
Totals	242	106	300	19	667	100
(3) Number of cases that ceased to attend :–						
(*a*) Before completing the first course of treatment	60	11	136	...	207	31·9
(*b*) After one or more courses but before completion of treatment	21	...	...	...	21	3·2
(*c*) After completion of treatment but before final tests as to cure	35	...	30	...	65	10·0
(4) Number of cases transferred to other treatment centres after treatment ...	44	6	27	...	77	11·9
(5) Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation	30	80	72	...	182	28·1
(6) Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation at the end of the year	52	9	35	...	96	14·8
Totals	242	106	300	...	648	100

Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal Disease		Totals			Per-centage
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes	
(1) Number of cases under treatment or observation at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Number of cases dealt with for the first time	10	53	...	...	...	84	9	38	19	175	194	100
Totals	10	53	...	...	...	84	9	38	19	175	194	100
(3) Number of cases that ceased to attend–												
(*a*) Before completing the first course of treatment ...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8	8	4·4
(*b*) After one or more courses but before completion of treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) After completion of treatment but before final tests as to cure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Number of cases transferred to other treatment centres after treatment	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	5	2·7
(5) Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation at the end of the year	9	50	...	...	...	75	9	27	18	152	170	92·9
Totals	10	53	...	...	...	84	9	27	19	164	183	100

A report by Dr. Adams on the work of the auxiliary treatment centre for mothers and children is included in the section dealing with maternity and child welfare (page 46).

The number of doses of arsenobenzol compounds supplied to medical practitioners, other than at treatment centres, during the year was 791.

Section 8.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births and Still-births.— The following statement shows the numbers of births and still-births notified during the year :—

	Births.	Still-births.
By Medical Practitioners	53	3
By Midwives	3,384	143
By Queen's Nurses	613	21
By Parents	42	- -
From Cardiff Royal Infirmary ...	440	69
From City Lodge	87	7
Totals	4,619	243

Child Welfare Consultations.—The following is a record of the attendances at the several centres :—

Centre	Consultations	First Attendances	Total Attendances
Central	49	259	2,442
South	50	191	1,811
Glossop Terrace ...	93	415	4,505
Canton	91	453	4,301
Grangetown ...	90	404	4,016
Splott	91	504	5,358
Gabalfa	91	281	3,052
Llandaff North ...	47	73	985
Ely	51	199	1,970
Totals ...	653	2,779	28,440

Ante-natal Consultations.—Corresponding information as to the ante-natal clinics is given in the following statement :—

Centre	Consultations	First Attendances	Total Attendances
Gabalfa	47	132	340
Glossop Terrace ...	97	733	2,942
Totals ...	144	865	3,282

An analysis of the new cases, definitely pregnant, attending the clinics during 1926 and the circumstances under which they were confined has been made, and is summarised in the following statements :—

Type of Case attending :—	
Primiparæ	244
Multiparæ	527
Total	771

Altogether then, 771 pregnant women attended for the first time. It may be noted that the proportion of 244 first pregnancies among 771 expectant women, or 31·6 per cent., is approximately the proportion among all births in the city.

Place of Confinement :—

	Confined 1926.	Confined 1927.	Totals
Private dwelling-houses	250	86	336
Maternity Hospital	301	57	358
City Lodge	10	2	12
Nursing or Maternity Homes	10	1	11
Confinement elsewhere than Cardiff	2	...	2
Miscarriage	12	...	12
Death of mother before confinement	2	...	2
Not traced	38	...	38
Totals	625	146	771

It will be observed that of 717 patients who were followed up to full-term, 381, or 53·2 per cent., were confined away from their own homes. This high proportion is, of course, mainly due to the fact that many women attend these clinics with the object of obtaining admission to the Maternity Hospital. The extent to which extra-domiciliary confinement is increasing, or otherwise, in Cardiff, is now forming the subject of inquiry and will be reported upon next year.

Disease, Abnormality or Defect :—	
Albuminuria	31
Anæmia	9
Bursitis (knee)	1
Contracted pelvis	10
Deformity other than contracted pelvis	1
Defective vision	1
Dental defects requiring treatment	108
Hæmorrhage	17
Hæmorrhoids	5
Heart conditions	17
Hernia	1
Malposition requiring version	13
Mental defect	2
Miscarriage	12
Neuritis	1
Oxyuris	1
Respiratory diseases	6
Skin diseases	5
Syphilis	28
Tumour	1
Vaginal discharge—	
Gonorrhœal	55
Others	25
Varicose veins and œdema...	30
Vomiting	2
Total	382

In addition, two women who were pregnant and attending the clinics died of inter-current disease.

Altogether, among 771 pregnant women attending the clinics, 382 diseases, abnormalities or defects were found. As more than one defect sometimes occurred in the same women the actual number of patients requiring special attention was considerably smaller than this. The figures are a definite proof of the need for ante-natal care of pregnant women.

Dental Clinic.—The following is a record of the year's work :—

	Mothers	Children	Totals
Inspected	153	121	274
Treated	247	88	335
Attendances	581	198	779
Teeth extracted	681	352	1,033
Teeth filled	39	3	42
Dressings	36	1	37
Scalings	41	...	41
Anæsthetics administered :—			
General	147	85	232
Local	48	...	48
Supplied with dentures ...	63	...	63

Dentures supplied :—

Full upper		37
Partial upper		24
Full lower		24
Partial lower		26
Cost of dentures	£94 4s.	0d.
Amount reclaimed from patients	£14 8s.	0d.
Amount recovered from patients	£4 18s.	0d.

The work of this clinic shows a material expansion as compared with the previous year.

Maternity Hospital.—The numbers of expectant mothers in necessitous circumstances or suffering from abnormalities of pregnancy and emergency cases admitted to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary (Maternity Branch) were as follows :—

Complicated cases sent by General Practitioners ...	59
Cases admitted through Ante-natal Clinics ...	362
Other Cardiff cases	6
Total	427

Domiciliary Visits by Health Visitors.—The following is a summary of the visits by the health visitors in connection with maternity and child welfare :—

Births—First visits		4,079
Routine visits	Infants under 1 year	8,794
	Children over 1 year	9,586
Expectant Mothers	First visits	374
	Re-visits	72
Visits regarding—		
Infant deaths		244
Still-births		147
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	First visits	85
	Re-visits	196
Puerperal Fever		14
Financial circumstances		367
Other visits		6,003

Supply of Free Milk.—Milk was supplied free of charge in necessitous cases and on medical certificate to the following extent :—

	Fresh Milk		Dried Milk	
	Individual Cases	Pints of Milk Granted	Individual Cases	Pounds Granted
Children	353	21,593	196	4,022
Mothers	362	17,408	—	—
Totals ...	715	39,001	196	4,022

Training of Midwives.—Four free studentships were awarded to women by the City Council for attendance at the courses of lectures given in the University College, and one woman selected by examination was provided with a scholarship for practical training at the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

Midwives Practising in Cardiff.—The number of midwives practising in Cardiff at the end of the year was 132. These may be classified as follows :—

According to qualifications :—

Bona Fide	20
Certificate of London Obstetrical Society	4
Certificate of Central Midwives Board	108
Total	132

According to type of practice :—

Attached to public institutions	28
Conducting private maternity homes	15
Dealing with less than five cases per annum	7
Monthly nurses	17
Others	65
Total	132

Officers of the Department made 268 visits of inspection of midwives, and midwives' appliances, etc. were disinfected in 9 instances.

The following is a record of the work of midwives in Cardiff during the year in relation to the births which were the subject of visits by the health visitors :—

Attendances at births by midwives* as ascertained by health visitors :—

(*a*) Alone	2,766
(*b*) With a medical practitioner	948

Attendances at still-births by midwives* :—

(*a*) Alone	48
(*b*) With a medical practitioner	119

* Other than those engaged in midwifery at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and the City Lodge.

Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives in Emergency.—During the year the number of instances in which medical practitioners were called in by midwives in emergency was 681, and claims for emergency fees were made by practitioners in 305 cases. The fees claimed totalled £512 4s. 6d., and in 57 instances fees amounting to £74 9s. 8d. were reclaimed from patients. The sum actually recovered during the year was £49 19s. 2d. (including sums reclaimed in 1925). The proportion recovered of the amount paid to practitioners was 9·8 per cent.

The following statement gives the reasons for medical help being summoned by midwives :—

MEDICAL HELP REQUIRED FOR THE MOTHER.

Pregnancy.—		
Miscarriage (including abortion)	23	
Deformed pelvis	5	
Loss of blood	3	
Albuminuria	3	
Œdema	2	
Other abnormalities	6	
	—	42
Labour.—		
Abnormal presentation	25	
Premature labour	30	
Obstructed labour	38	
Delayed labour	213	
Hæmorrhage—		
Ante-partum	29	
Post-partum	11	
Placenta—		
Retained	10	
Adherent	14	
Prævia	1	
Retained membranes	1	
Ruptured perineum	83	
Eclampsia	1	
Other conditions	85	
	—	541
Lying-in.—		
Pyrexia	17	
Secondary post-partum hæmorrhage	—	
Phlegmasia alba dolens	4	
Other conditions	6	
	—	27

MEDICAL HELP REQUIRED FOR THE INFANT.

Injury at Birth	—	
Debility	13	
Malformation	10	
Umbilical sepsis or hæmorrhage	—	
Inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes	25	
Asphyxia	2	
Pemphigus	1	
Other conditions	20	
	—	71
Total		681

Home Nursing.—The following is a record of the work done by the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses for the Department :—

Cases referred to the Institute during 1926 :—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	46
Ophthalmia (other than Ophthalmia Neonatorum)	29
Other Eye Diseases	24
Measles	3
Impetigo	25
Otorrhœa	35
Puerperal Fever	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1
Other Diseases	76
Total	248
Visits during 1926 :—	
To cases referred during 1926	5,638
,, ,, ,, 1925	557
Total	6,195

Home Helps.—"Home Helps" were provided by the Department in 24 cases in which mothers confined at home were without adequate domestic help and without means of obtaining it.

Orthopædic Scheme.—A complete report by Dr. Betenson dealing with the work of the orthopædic scheme appears in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer. The clinic and the facilities for treatment exist both for school children and for children under school age.

The following is a classification of crippled children under 5 years of age known to the Department at 31st December, 1926 :—

Cause of Crippling.	Number.
Poliomyelitis	48
Other Palsy	11
Congenital Malformations	32
Trauma	1
Rickets	82
Tuberculosis (Non-active)	—
Other	27
Total	201

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the orthopædic clinic during the year :—

	Children under School Age.
Consultation Clinic :—	
Examined for first time	149
Recommended for treatment for first time	98
Previously treated, recommended for additional treatment	13
Recommendations for—	
Treatment in Hospital	24
Treatment at Clinic	30
Appliances	23
Alterations to appliances	4
Special boots	28
Alterations to boots	14
Other forms of treatment	1
Treated at Clinic	9
Attendances at Clinic	467
Routine treatment (massage, electricity, exercises, etc.)—	
Treated at Clinic for first time	22
Attendances for routine treatment	681

The following statement relates to treatment at the Prince of Wales Hospital and provision of appliances, etc. through that institution during the year :—

	Children under School Age.
Hospital Treatment :—	
Admitted to Hospital—	
(*a*) Day cases	2
(*b*) Other cases	6
Under treatment at Hospital at end of 1926	1
On Hospital waiting list at end of 1926—	
(*a*) Day cases	9
(*b*) Other cases	6
Other Treatment or Provision :—	
Appliances provided	27
Applianees altered	2
Speeial boots provided	1
Boots altered	20
Other forms of treatment provided	1
Recovery of Cost :—	
Cases in whieh eost or part cost was reelaimed	8
Amount reclaimed	£11 11s. 0d.
Amount recovered	£7 3s. 0d.

Venereal Diseases.—Tabular statements relating to the work of the auxiliary treatment eentre for mothers and ehildren are ineluded in the seetion dealing with venereal disease (page 37).

Report by Dr. Adams on the Work of the Auxiliary Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre for Mothers and Children.

This centre, for the treatment of mothers and children suffering from venereal diseases, was opened in February, 1926, and the report submitted eovers the working of the centre until 31st December, 1926—a period of roughly 11 months.

Two clinics are held each week—one morning and one afternoon clinic. The number of eases dealt with during the period was 194 ; of these, 63 were syphilis, 84 gonorrhœa, and 47 were eonditions not venereal.

Source of Cases.—The largest number of cases came through the ante-natal elinies, on which, as well as the child welfare and school clinics, the new eentre mainly depends for a supply of patients. At the ante-natal clinics a specimen of blood for Wassermann re-action is taken from each new patient, and films for the detection of gonococci are taken if indicated. The health visitors and midwives are active in sending cases. Another source is the "following up" of contacts in cases of notified ophthalmia neonatorum.

Attendance.—Usually there is a great willingness amongst expectant mothers, especially primiparæ, to attend for treatment when it is explained that it is in their interest and for the good of their babies. The attendances were, I think, especially good for gonorrhœal cases, and the improvement shown in the mental outlook of the patients during treatment was marked in most of the cases. Post-natal attendance has been less encouraging ; the baby having been born safely, there are many more calls on the mother's time that she finds difficulty in attending to her own health and comfort. In non-pregnant syphilitic cases the patient feels so much better after treatment on a few occasions that she thinks she is all right, and ceases to attend. When attendance lapses a notice is sent requesting a further attendance. About 45-50 per cent. of patients respond to this notice for a time. If the notice elicits no response, the special nurse, who has seen and treated the patient, visits her and urges the importance of continuing treatment. It has been found that patients respond well to personal visitation, at least for a time. Visiting was only commenced in the latter half of 1926, and during this period one half-day per week was devoted by the nurse to home visiting, altogether 150 visits being made. Cardiff being a port, there is a fair amount of migration, and some cases were found on visiting to have left the district. The attendance of all patients for treatment from the docks area has been noticeably poor.

Section 9.

LABORATORY WORK.

Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.—The following statement shows the work carried out for Cardiff during 1926.

Baeteriological Examinations :—	
Water Supplies	449
Milks for Tubercle Baeilli	55
Milks for other Organisms	305
Diseased Meat	3
Sputa for Tubercle Baeilli	870
Urines for Tubercle Baeilli	14
Rodents for Plague	331
Speeimens for—	
Diphtheria	2,748
Typhoid Fever	24
Malaria	14
Gonorrhœa	393
Syphilis (Wassermann Re-aetion)	1,418
Syphilis (Spiroehæta Pallida)	5
Ringworm	20
Fæces for Organisms	10
Cerebro-spinal Fluids	15
Other Examinations	62
Chemieal Examinations :—	
Water Supplies	180
Milk and Milk Produets	305
In connection with Atmospherie Pollution	14
In eonnection with Ultra-violet Radiation	245
Other Examinations	19
Total	7,499

The number of speeimens examined for suspeeted disease in patients resident in Cardiff, together with the results of such examinations, are shown below :—

Suspeeted Disease	Positive Results	Negative Results	Totals	Percentage of Positive Results
Diphtheria	239	2,509	2,748	8·7
Typhoid Fever	7	17	24	29·1
Tubereulosis	225	645	870	25·8
Gonorrhœa	50	343	393	12·7
Syphilis—				
Wassermann Re-aetion ...	241	1,177	1,418	16·9
Spiroehæta Pallida	...	5	5	0·0

The above figures relate to speeimens and samples aetually examined during 1926.

Section 10.

HOUSING.

The following is a statement in the form required by the Ministry in relation to housing :—

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(*a*) Total (including numbers given separately under (*b*))	1,070
(*b*) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) By the Local Authority	472
(ii) By other bodies or persons	261

1. *Unfit dwelling-houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	577
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	834
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,272

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,139

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(*a*) By owners	—
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	173
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(*a*) By owners	135
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

WARD	Structurally Separate Dwellings (including shops, offices, etc., with Dwellings attached)			Structurally Separate Flats, etc.			Lock-up Shops (without attached Dwellings)		New Dwellings and other Buildings with Dwellings attached in course of erection
	Occupied by Private Families	Occupied for Business purposes only	Vacant	Occupied by Private Families	Occupied for Business purposes only	Vacant	Occupied	Vacant	
Central	2,524	364	37	22	...	7	515	3	21
South	2,113	204	33	6	...	...	17	...	3
Cathays	3,400	13	8	...	...	2	18	...	8
Adamsdown	2,543	58	15	38	5	...	21	...	...
Riverside	3,375	48	30	...	...	1	30	...	...
Canton	3,541	17	13	...	...	...	18	...	26
Grangetown	2,603	12	1	...	...	...	6	...	...
Roath	3,286	24	22	2	...	...	7	1	32
Plasnewydd	3,262	65	35	4	...	...	7	...	...
Splott	3,388	23	7	...	...	...	5	...	52
Penylan	3,010	36	64	...	...	...	11	3	57
Llandaff	3,773	8	37	5	...	...	1	9	505
Gabalfa	3,435	5	40	2	...	5	11	...	95
TOTALS ...	40,253	877	342	79	5	15	667	16	799

Section 11.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Meat Inspection.—The following tables set out in detail the work done in connection with meat inspection during the year.

Municipal Abattoirs.

Animals slaughtered and whole carcases found diseased which were surrendered and destroyed or otherwise dealt with by arrangement with the owners :—

	Roath Abattoir		Canton Abattoir		Totals	
	Slaughtered	Diseased or unsound and destroyed	Slaughtered	Diseased or unsound and destroyed	Slaughtered	Diseased or unsound and destroyed
Bulls	331	...	33	...	364	...
Cows	1,667	65	116	4	1,783	69
Heifers	3,253	14	428	1	3,681	15
Steers	3,125	5	468	1	3,593	6
Calves	12,418	27	703	1	13,121	28
Sheep and Lambs ...	57,148	73	9,691	11	66,839	84
Pigs	28,128	101	3,761	29	31,889	130
Totals	106,070	285	15,200	47	121,270	332

Instances in which tuberculosis was found :—

	Roath Abattoir		Canton Abattoir		Totals	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Cattle—						
Bulls	26	7·8	1	3·0	27	7·4
Cows	303	18·2	3	2·6	306	17·2
Heifers	77	2·4	12	2·8	89	2·4
Steers	62	2·0	10	2·1	72	2·0
Calves	36	0·3	1	0·1	37	0·3
All Cattle	504	2·4	27	1·5	531	2·3
Pigs	185	0·7	38	1·0	223	0·7

Causes of destruction of carcases :—

Cause.	Beef	Mutton and Lamb	Veal	Pork	Totals
Tuberculosis	74	...	20	114	208
Dropsy	...	33	...	1	34
Emaciation	3	13	...	1	17
Dropsy & Emaciation	2	27	...	...	29
Johne's Disease	4	...	...	...	4
Moribund	1	...	...	...	1
Found dead	...	...	...	...	...
Decomposition	1	1	1	...	3
Other Causes	5	10	7	14	36
Totals	90	84	28	130	332

Approximate weight of diseased or unsound meat surrendered and destroyed or otherwise dealt with by arrangement with the owners :—

	Tons	cwt.	lb.
Carcases of—			
Beef	21	2	86
Veal	1	1	8
Mutton and Lamb	1	6	36
Pork	5	7	6
Part carcases of—			
Beef	2	9	35
Veal	0	0	14
Mutton and Lamb	0	0	95
Pork	0	13	77
Offals of—			
Beasts	25	5	96
Calves	0	7	77
Sheep and Lambs	3	7	98
Pigs	3	13	35
Total	64	15	103

Private Slaughter-houses.

The numbers of animals slaughtered were as follows :—

Sheep and Lambs	296
Pigs	1,454
Total	1,750

Fourteen carcases of pork were destroyed as being unsound, the cause in each case being tuberculosis. Tuberculosis was found in carcases of pork in 45 instances, the proportion being 3·1 per cent.

The total weight of unsound meat surrendered at private slaughter-houses and destroyed by arrangement with the owners was 1 ton 14 cwt. 1 lb.

Unsound Food exposed or intended for Sale.—The following is a record of the work done by the assistant sanitary inspectors in this connection during the year :—

Number of inspections of shops, stores, etc. :—

Butchers' shops	1,809
Provision shops	150
Markets	461
Wholesale stores	465
Fish and fruit shops	285
Poultry shops	14
Butter factories	186
Margarine stores (wholesale)	118
Railway stations	15
Other premises	350
Total	3,853

Approximate weight of diseased or unsound food found in shops and stores and destroyed or disposed of by the owners otherwise than as food for human consumption :—

	Tons	cwt.	lb.
Beef	0	9	12
Veal, etc.	–	–	–
Mutton, Lamb, etc.	0	0	86
Pork, etc.	0	0	98
Rabbits and Hares	0	1	13
Fish	0	0	78
Provisions	0	2	4
Fruit	1	13	54
Offal	0	5	56
Vegetables	1	0	32
Total	3	13	97

Milk Inspection.—In connection with the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, the principle has been adopted that every dairyman must have premises apart from his dwelling-house or cowshed for the storage of milk and vessels and for the cleansing of the latter. Steps have also been taken to exclude the milk business from shops where other articles are sold which are likely to contaminate the milk, unless it is purchased from the wholesaler in sealed bottles and sold unopened. The following is a statement showing the distribution of the milk business in Cardiff and the amount of milk sold per day in December, 1926 :—

Character of Business	Number of Vendors	
	Totals	Selling 6 Gallons or less per day
(1) From retail premises other than shops, with or without rounds	76	7
(2) By rounds direct from farms within the City boundary ...	9	...
(3) By rounds direct from farms or premises beyond the City boundary	76	7
(4) From shops (not entirely bottled milk) with or without rounds	151	117
(5) From shops (bottled milk only)	147	141
(6) By rounds only	76	3
(7) Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	13	2
Totals	548	277

Approximate number of gallons sold per day by all vendors:—10,284 (including 366 gallons of designated milk).

Inspection of Cowsheds, Milkshops, etc. by Sanitary Inspectors.

Inspections of Milkshops, etc.	2,525
Notices requiring sanitary defects to be remedied—	
Served	26
Complied with	28
Inspections of Cowsheds...	149
Notices requiring sanitary defects to be remedied—	
Served	—
Complied with	—

Inspections of Cows by Veterinary Surgeon.

	Cowsheds in City	Cowsheds beyond City Boundary
Dairymen whose premises were visited	23	2
Visits to such premises	255	2
Cows in milk examined	292	11
Examinations of cows	3,134	11
Cows found diseased	5	1
Cows excluded from dairy herds	5	1
Cows not in milk examined	62	6
Examinations of cows	475	6
Cows found diseased	1	—

Condition of cows examined :—

	Cowsheds in City		Cowsheds beyond City Boundary	
	Cows in Milk	Cows not in Milk	Cows in Milk	Cows not in Milk
Suffering from—				
Tuberculosis of Udder	...	...	1	...
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	..	..
Acute Inflammation of Udder	1	...	...	...
Other Chronic Diseases of Udder	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases	3	1	...	...
Healthy	287	61	10	6
Totals	292	62	11	6

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.—The number of samples examined for tubercle bacilli was 55, one of which was found to be positive. The record of sampling from the commencement is shown in the following table :—

Milk Supplies examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

Year	Number of Samples.	Number containing Tubercle Bacilli.
1911	9	—
1912	45	5
1913	42	1
1914	39	—
1915	45	—
1916	41	1
1917	32	—
1918	19	1
1919	13	—
1920	14	1
1921	27	2
1922	43	2
1923	51	2
1924	53	1
1925	55	2
1926	55	1

Routine Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—The following record is produced here for comparison with similar tables contained in previous Reports :—

Month	Number of Samples examined	Number containing not more than 200,000 bacteria in 1 c.c.	Number with *B. Coli* absent in 1/100 c.c.	Number attaining Grade A standard by both tests	Percentage attaining Grade A standard
January	11	11	8	8	
February	9	8	7	7	
March	16	13	12	10	69
April	10	9	7	6	
May...	6	5	5	5	
June	8	6	2	2	
July	10	6	4	3	32
August	10	8	5	4	
September	9	5	5	4	
October	9	8	7	6	
November	11	8	8	7	63
December	6	6	5	5	
Totals ...	115	93	75	67	58

These are samples of ordinary commercial milk, the results of the bacteriological examination being shown in such a way as to reveal what proportion attained the standard prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, for Grade A milk. Throughout the year 58 per cent. reached this standard, as compared with 60 per cent. in 1925, and 63 in 1924. The percentage in the warm months was 32, against 42 in 1925, and 64 in 1924.

Graded Milks.—The following is a statement of the producers and dealers in the various categories licensed to sell milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 :—

Description of Licences.	Number in force on 31st December, 1926
(1) Producers' licences to use the designation " Grade A "	1
(2) Dealers' licences to use the designation " Certified "	2
(3) Dealers' licences to use the designation " Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) "—	
(*a*) Bottling establishments	3
(*b*) Shops	—
(4) Dealers' licences to use the designation " Grade A "—	
(*a*) Bottling establishments	6
(*b*) Shops	2
(5) Dealers' licences to use the designation " Pasteurised "—	
(*a*) Pasteurising establishments	—
(*b*) Shops	—

In addition to the numbers given above two supplementary licences to sell Grade A milk were in force on 31st December, 1926.

During the year seven new licences were granted under the Order, the most important of which were three licences for bottling establishments for Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) milk. On the other hand, the only licensee for Pasteurised milk in terms of the Order dropped out.

The following tables show, for comparison with the table on page 54, the proportion of samples of Grade A and Grade A (Tubereulin Tested) milk whieh eonformed with the standard laid down by the Order. In every instance of a sample being below standard speeial steps were taken to ascertain the cause and remedy the defect.

(*a*) Samples from Produeers' Supplies (before bottling).

Month	Number of Samples examined	Number containing not more than 200,000 bacteria in 1 c.c.	Number with *B. Coli* absent in 1/100 c.c.	Number attaining Grade A standard by both tests	Percentage attaining Grade A standard
January	5	5	5	5	
February	6	6	5	5	
Mareh	5	5	5	5	96
April	5	5	5	5	
May	5	5	5	5	
June	5	5	5	5	
July	6	6	6	6	94
August	6	5	5	5	
September	6	6	5	5	
Oetober	6	6	6	6	
November	8	8	8	8	96
Deeember	8	8	8	8	
Totals ...	71	70	68	68	96

Eight samples of Grade A (Tubereulin Tested) milk are ineluded in the above table, all of whieh attained Grade A standard by both tests.

(*b*) Samples from Dealers' Supplies (after bottling).

Month	Number of Samples examined	Number containing not more than 200,000 bacteria in 1 c.c.	Number with *B. Coli* absent in 1/100 c.c.	Number attaining Grade A standard by both tests	Percentage attaining Grade A standard
January	9	9	9	9	
February	9	9	8	8	
March	9	9	8	8	93
April	9	9	8	8	
May	9	9	9	9	
June	9	9	9	9	
July	10	9	8	8	86
August	9	9	7	7	
September	10	9	9	8	
October	9	9	9	9	
November	11	11	11	11	93
Deeember	11	11	10	10	
Totals ...	114	112	105	104	91

Sixteen samples of Grade A (Tubereulin Tested) milk are included in the above table, all exeept one of whieh attained Grade A standard by both tests.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Samples submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis :—

Description	Number	Genuine	Adulterated
Apple Pulp (Informal)	1	1	...
Beer (Informal)	24	24	...
Butter	36	35	1
Cake (Informal)	18	18	...
Citric Acid (Informal)	12	12	...
Coffee Essence (Informal)	1	1	...
Cream	9	3	6
Cream (Informal)	34	26	8
Cream of Tartar (Informal)	18	17	1
Cream of Tartar	1	1	...
Jam (Informal)	4	4	...
Margarine	12	11	1
Milk	443	433	10
Milk (Skimmed)	9	9	...
Pickles (Informal)	1	1	...
Totals	623	596	27

Samples of milk analysed and proportion adulterated :—

	Samples Analysed	Samples Adulterated					
		Number	Percentage	Added Water	Deficient Fat	Preservatives	Coloured with Annatto
Wholesale—							
Taken at Railway Stations ...	26	1	3·8	1	...	...	...
Retail—							
Taken in shops, from carts, etc.	426	9	2·1	1	8	...	...
Totals	452	10	2·2	2	8	...	...

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 *and* 1917.—A record of the work done in connection with these regulations is given below :—

1. *Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present
Milk	452	...
Cream	43	14

Nature and percentage of preservative in each case and action taken under the regulations in regard to it :—

	No. of Sample	Nature of Preservative	Percentage of Preservative	Action taken
Cream	68	Boric Acid	0·62	Informal samples.
,, ...	232	,, ,,	0·18	
,, ...	233	,, ,,	0·15	
,, ...	254	,, ,,	0·26	
,, ...	428	,, ,,	0·16	
,, ...	429	,, ,,	0·17	
,, ...	430	,, ,,	0·29	
,, ...	431	,, ,,	0·28	
,, ...	165	,, ,,	0·33	In accordance with Art. VI. of the Regulations, 1912. Explanations satisfactory.
,, ...	250	,, ,,	0·12	
,, ...	251	,, ,,	0·22	
,, ...	274	,, ,,	0·35	
,, ...	457	,, ,,	0·36	
,, ...	458	,, ,,	0·29	

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(*a*) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct :—

(i) Correct statements made	22
(ii) Statement incorrect	—
	—
	22

(*b*) Determinations made of milk-fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

(i) Above 35 per cent.	22
(ii) Below ,, ,, ,, ...	—
	—
	22

3. *Thickening substances.*

There was no evidence of the addition of thickening substances to the samples of cream and preserved cream taken.

Legal Proceedings.—The following is a summary of legal proceedings taken during the year in connection with food inspection :—

Acts, etc. under which Proceedings were taken	Number	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs only	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Amount of Fines and Costs
							£ s. d.
Sale of Food & Drugs Acts	8	1	...	4	3	...	4 0 0
Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 (Sec. 6)	18	...	9	8	1	...	1 18 0
Totals ...	26	1	9	12	4	...	£5 18 0

Section 12.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

In the following tabular statements the nature and extent of the work done during 1926 in connection with the general sanitary inspection of the district, inspection of seamen's and common lodging houses, factories, workshops and shops are given. A summary of legal proceedings, and particulars with regard to disinfection, baths at the Cleansing Station and bodies removed to the Mortuary are also included.

Sanitary Inspection of Dwelling Houses, &c.

Complaints of nuisances received	1,183
Number of houses inspected for defects	577
Number of houses inspected and recorded	834
Re-inspections of houses	11,402
Drains tested with smoke	184
,, ,, chemicals	1,447
Notices served :—	
Informal	1,272
Statutory	173
Notices complied with :—	
Informal	1,139
Statutory	135
Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847 :—	
Notices *re* defective shutes served	145
,, ,, ,, complied with	136

In connection with the sanitary inspection of dwelling-houses, 3,785 sanitary defects were remedied, details of which are given below :—

Drains unchoked and repaired	376
Soil pipes, ventilation shafts and fresh air inlets repaired	17
New W.C. pans provided	98
New syphon traps provided	13
New gully traps provided	6
W.C's. repaired	11
W.C's. cleansed	33
Flushing apparatus provided	7
,, ,, repaired	33
Trough outlets and waste pipes repaired	55
Roofs repaired	678
Shutes repaired	613
Down-pipes repaired	92
Chimneys repaired	47
Inside plastering repaired	164
Outside ,, ,, ...	113
Areas repaired	18
Yard surfaces repaired	246
Yards, etc., cleansed	7
Outhouses cleansed or repaired	35
Accumulations removed	49
Manure receptacles provided	—
Inside walls repaired	41
Doors repaired	81
Floors repaired	181
Windows repaired	254
Ceilings repaired	109
Houses, bedding, etc. cleansed	129

Ventilation improved	5
Water supply provided	56
Other nuisances abated	218

Inspection of Premises Periodically Inspected, &c.

Offensive Trades :—

Number on Register	27
Inspections	47
Notices served	1
Notices complied with	—

Miscellaneous Inspections :—

Public houses	505
Notices served	50
Notices complied with	49
Theatres, etc.	166
Notices served	6
Notices complied with	5
Fried-fish shops	604
Notices served	20
Notices complied with	27
Ice-cream shops	452
Notices served	6
Notices complied with	5
Piggeries	99
Notices served	—
Notices complied with	3
Houses let in lodgings	407
Notices served	45
Notices complied with	42
Smoke observations	30
Inspections of urinals	705
Visits to owners *re* notices	940
Other visits and inspections	10,012

Common Lodging Houses :—

Common Lodging Houses on Register	9
Day inspections	151
Night inspections	21
Notices served	9
Notices complied with	11

Seamen's Lodging Houses :—

Seamen's Lodging Houses on Register	114
Licences granted	133
Licences relinquished	19
Day inspections	1,784
Night inspections	89
Notices served under Byelaws	37
Notices under Byelaws complied with	30
Notices served under Public Health Acts	12
Notices under Public Health Acts complied with	16
Persons cautioned for lodging seamen without being licensed ...	53

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Purchases of rat poisons from Public Health Department	128
Amount of poisons sold	284 tins and 38½lbs.
Number of baits laid in public sewers	38,645
Number of baits eaten	11,518
Number of baits laid elsewhere	13,493
Number of baits eaten	6,881
Total number of baits laid	52,138
Total number of baits eaten	18,399

Closets on the Conservancy System.

During 1926 no earth closets were converted to the water carriage system, and the numbers remaining on the conservancy system at 31st December, 1926, were as follows :—

Earth closets	4
Privies	148
Total	152

Removal of Refuse.

Special attention has been given during the past year to the type of ash-bin provided by householders in the city. On page 61 is an analysis of a survey recently made by the inspectors of the Department. It will be seen that of 27,384 receptacles inspected, representing the provision made for almost two-thirds of the occupied dwelling-houses in the city, only 3,579, or 13 per cent., were properly covered galvanised bins. Taking all galvanised bins, whether covered or not, the percentage was 16·6. When the provision made on the Ely Housing Estate by the Corporation is deducted, the percentage of covered galvanised bins among the rest is reduced to 8·9, and of all galvanised bins to 12·7. Thirty-two fixed ash-pits of an old-fashioned type were found, the remaining 22,783 being all sorts of unsuitable kinds of receptacle.

During 1926 the inspectors brought to the notice of householders the unsatisfactory condition or type of bins they were using, attention being concentrated, in the first instance, on householders whose social and financial position rendered their negligence inexcusable. The number of persons called upon to provide proper bins was 148, and of these 107 had complied before the end of the year. It is doubtful, however, if this is a satisfactory way of dealing with the problem ; it is certainly not expeditious.

District	Ward	Number of Streets Inspected	Number of Houses Inspected	Galvanised Iron Ash-bins		Other Receptacles		Fixed Ash-pits		Total Number of Receptacles
				Covered	Uncovered	Covered	Uncovered	Closed	Open	
1	Parts of Central, Grangetown and Adamsdown ...	14	396	9	2	1	433	...	...	445
2	Parts of Central and Adamsdown	66	2,224	60	98	...	2,079	1	2	2,240
3	Part of Gabalfa	60	2,719	207	122	...	2,410	...	...	2,739
4	Cathays	37	2,709	13	37	19	2,592	...	...	2,661
5	Penylan	73	3,007	1,313	255	73	1,322	2	...	2,965
6	Plasnewydd	21	1,557	51	37	...	993	...	...	1,081
7	Roath and part of Adamsdown	63	2,767	52	63	3	2,694	13	3	2,828
8	Splott and part of Adamsdown	30	1,837	166	31	...	1,783	...	...	1,980
9	Parts of South and Adamsdown	37	1,022	16	...	...	1,213	...	...	1,229
10	Parts of Grangetown and South	19	961	1	15	...	945	...	...	961
11	Parts of Riverside and Canton	95	3,624	13	126	...	2,812	2	...	2,953
12	Parts of Canton, Riverside and Llandaff	60	2,624	185	85	...	2,363	...	...	2,633
13	Parts of Llandaff and Gabalfa	64	1,759	243	119	8	1,040	3	6	1,419
...	Ely Housing Estate	...	1,250	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
	Totals	639	28,456	3,579	990	104	22,679	21	11	27,384

	Percentage
Galvanised iron covered ash-bins	13·0
,, ,, uncovered ash-bins	3·6 } 16·6
,, ,, covered ash-bins (*less* Ely Housing Estate)	8·9
,, ,, covered and uncovered ash-bins (*less* Ely Housing Estate)	12·7

Note.—The receptacles other than galvanised iron ash-bins consist of buckets, boxes, baths, etc.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	560	31	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,285	78	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	320	48	—
Total	2,165	157	—

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of Cleanliness	63	71*
Want of Ventilation	2	3
Overcrowding	—	—
Other nuisances	91	112
Sanitary accommodation ... insufficient	6	4
Sanitary accommodation ... unsuitable or defective ...	12	14*
Sanitary accommodation ... not separate for sexes ...	—	1
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (Sec. 97 to 100)	—	—
Total	174	205

* Including several defects found in 1925.

3.—Home Work.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107. Lists received from Employers. Sending twice in the year. Lists.	Outworkers. Contractors.	Outworkers. Workmen.	Sending once in the year. Lists.	Outworkers. Contractors.	Outworkers. Workmen.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108. Instances.	Notices served.	Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110. Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).
Wearing Apparel—											
(1) making, etc. ...	56	...	148	4	...	32	32	5	5	...	...
(2) cleaning & washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the Year.	Number.
Bakers	158
Bootmakers	181
Dressmakers and Milliners	197
Laundries	62
Tailors	127
Miscellaneous	617
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	1,342

5.—Other Matters.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (Sec. 133) ...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory Act :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	25
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	25
Other (Notices of Occupation of Workshops received from H.M. Inspector) ...	23
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year	1

Shops Acts and Sanitary Inspection of Shops.

Closing Orders in operation	15
Observations of shops under Closing Orders	3,612
Observations of shops as to weekly half-holiday	6,372
Inspections of shops	2,579
Infringements of Shops Acts	90
Notices requiring sanitary defects to be remedied :—	
Served	189
Complied with	166

Summary of Legal Proceedings.

Acts, etc. under which Proceedings were taken	Number	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs only	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Amount of Fines and Costs
							£ s. d.
Shops Act, 1912	90	68	15	6	1	...	18 14 6
Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (Sec. 214, Sub-Sec. 5) ..	10	7	1	...	2	...	42 6 0
Public Health Act, 1925 (Sec. 73)	2	2	...	...	...	...	1 5 0
Totals	102	77	16	6	3	...	£62 5 6

Disinfection.

Houses disinfected	980
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	7,040
,, ,, ,, ,, destroyed	109

Cleansing Station.

Baths for scabies, pediculosis, etc.	456

Mortuary.

Bodies admitted	70 (59 males and 11 females)
Post-mortem examinations	29

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL TABLES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, Etc.

Table 1.

Births in Municipal Wards, 1926.

Municipal Wards.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Totals.		Grand Totals
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Central	140	136	6	6	146	142	288
South	174	142	5	4	179	146	325
Cathays	159	133	1	5	160	138	298
Adamsdown ...	179	163	12	10	191	173	364
Riverside	129	149	6	8	135	157	292
Canton	170	162	4	5	174	167	341
Grangetown ..	176	178	2	5	178	183	361
Roath	143	152	4	5	147	157	304
Plasnewydd ..	116	128	3	4	119	132	251
Splott	262	249	5	6	267	255	522
Penylan	102	87	2	3	104	90	194
Llandaff	223	239	10	8	233	247	480
Gabalfa	229	215	10	4	239	219	458
Institutions—Home address unknown ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2
Transferred to Cardiff—Home address unknown	19	32	4	2	23	34	57
Totals ...	2,221	2,166	75	75	2,296	2,241	4,537

Table II.

Causes of and Ages at Death, 1926.

Causes of Death	All Ages			Age Periods.								
	M.	F.	Totals	Under 1 yr.	1–2 yrs.	2–5 yrs.	5–15 yrs.	15–25 yrs.	25–45 yrs.	45–65 yrs.	65–75 yrs.	75 yrs. and upwards
Enteric Fever	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	8	10	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	9	10	19	9	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	11	5	16	1	3	5	4	...	...	3	...	...
Influenza	18	15	33	1	...	1	1	...	3	15	5	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	4	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	145	101	246	3	1	1	10	67	111	48	5	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	24	18	42	4	4	5	12	5	8	2	2	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	112	146	258	...	...	...	...	1	26	118	78	35
Rheumatic Fever	7	7	14	...	...	1	4	7	1	1	...	...
Diabetes	9	16	25	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	9	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	54	67	121	...	...	...	...	...	4	34	55	28
Heart Disease	180	186	366	3	...	1	7	8	40	129	94	84
Arterio-sclerosis	62	45	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	46	29
Bronchitis	107	58	165	20	7	2	2	1	3	32	39	59
Pneumonia (all forms)	79	54	133	28	13	15	2	2	19	29	12	13
Other Respiratory Diseases	18	8	26	1	...	1	1	...	4	9	4	6
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	18	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	3	...
Diarrhœa, etc.	30	25	55	38	2	...	1	1	1	3	5	4
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	10	9	19	1	...	1	2	5	3	2	3	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	13	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	36	38	74	...	...	...	2	5	13	31	16	7
Puerperal Sepsis	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	64	44	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	11	5	16	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	1	1
Other Deaths from Violence	87	19	106	2	4	5	13	14	25	23	9	11
Other Defined Diseases	223	180	403	48	6	9	18	10	56	102	62	92
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Totals	1,336	1,105	2,441	273	50	51	84	133	353	666	451	380
Included above :—												
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	10	10	20	1	4	5	9	1	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

Table III.

Deaths from Various Causes under One Year of Age, 1926.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 w'ks—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Totals
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	9
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculosis of NervousSystem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Other Tubercuious Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Syphilis	...	1	2	...	3	2	4	...	...	9
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Convulsions	5	2	1	...	8	...	1	1	...	10
Bronchitis	1	...	...	1	2	8	3	5	2	20
Pneumonia	3	...	...	1	4	5	3	10	6	28
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Inflammation of the Stomach	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	7
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	...	...	2	1	3	7	18	7	3	38
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations ...	5	1	2	1	9	5	2	2	1	19
Congenital Debility & Sclerema	12	3	2	...	17	5	...	...	...	22
Icterus	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	39	7	5	2	53	5	...	...	...	58
Injury at Birth	5	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	7
Disease of Umbilicus	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	5	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Suffocation in Bed, and not stated	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Other Causes	1	2	1	...	4	1	4	...	5	14
Totals	81	18	16	7	122	46	48	32	25	273
Percentage of Total Deaths under 1 year	29·7	6·6	5·8	2·6	44·7	16·8	17·6	11·7	9·2	100

Deaths of :—

Legitimate Infants 255

Illegitimate Infants 18

TABLE IV.

ANALYSIS OF AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, AND DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, TOGETHER WITH BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 IN THE WHOLE CITY AND IN MUNICIPAL WARDS, 1926.

Localities	Area: Acres	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths: All Causes		Deaths under One Year		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, Tuberculosis, Influenza, and Respiratory Diseases.																			
									Enteric Fever		Measles		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Diarrhœa, etc.. (under 2 years)		Tuberculosis: Respiratory		Tuberculosis: Other Forms		Influenza		Respiratory Diseases	
			Number	Birth-rate	Number	Death-rate	Number	Number per 1,000 births	Number	Death-rate	Number	Death-rate	Number	Death-rate	Number	Death-rate	Number	Death-rate	Number	Number per 1,000 births	Number	Death-rate	Number	Death-rate	Number	Death-rate	Number	Death-rate
Central ...			288	19·8	205		26	90	1		2		...		1		...		4	13·9	19		2		5		30	
Lodging Houses,	535	14,577				16·2				0·07		0·14		...		0·07		...				1·58		0·14		0·41		2·95
etc. ...			...	...	32		...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...	...	4		...		1		13	
South ...			325	22·8	150		17	52	...		2		..		1		1		1	3·1	15		1		...		18	
Lodging Houses,	1,073	14,261				10·9				...		0·14		...		0·07		0·07				1·05		0·07		...		1·26
etc. ...			...	...	5		...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...	...	...		...		...		...	
Cathays	338	19,607	298	15·2	181	9·2	17	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·05	1	0·05	1	3·3	15	0·76	1	0·05	1	0·05	27	1·38
Adamsdown			364	25·7	213		29	80	...		...		...		1		2		3	8·2	19		5		1		32	
Lodging Houses,	1,320	14,155				18·1				...		...				0·07		0·14				2·54		0·63		0·07		2·47
etc. ...			...	...	43		...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...	...	17		4		...		3	
Riverside ..	320	17,661	292	16·5	196	11·1	15	51	...	...	1	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13·7	18	1·02	3	0·17	2	0·11	15	0·85
Canton	247	18,616	341	18·3	187	10·4	21	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·05	4	11·7	24	1·29	3	0·16	3	0·16	29	1·56
Grangetown ..	949	15,586	361	23·2	200	12·8	32	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·13	2	0·13	3	8·3	24	1·54	3	0·19	8	0·51	26	1·63
Roath	754	17,756	304	17·1	165	9·3	17	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·17	...	...	6	19·7	14	0·79	...	...	2	0·11	24	1·35
Plasnewydd ...	233	16,774	251	14·9	186	11·1	20	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·06	4	0·24	2	8.0	11	0·65	5	0·30	3	0·18	24	1·43
Splott	1,912	19,464	522	26·7	195	10·0	26	50	...	...	4	0·20	...	...	2	0·10	2	0·10	5	9·6	19	0·97	6	0·31	3	0·15	33	1·69
Penylan	1,765	14,913	194	13·0	157	10·5	10	51	...	...	1	0·07	...	...	...	...	1	0·07	1	5·1	19	1·27	1	0·07	2	0·13	8	0·53
Llandaff	2,719	19,096	480	25·1	157	8·2	20	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·21	1	0·05	3	6·2	12	0·63	6	0·31	...	...	20	1·05
Gabalfa	1,463	17,234	458	26·6	130	7·5	21	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·17	1	0·06	3	6·5	11	0·64	2	0·11	2	0·11	15	0·87
Institutions, etc.	...	6,000	59	...	39	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Cardiff	13,628	225,700	4,537	20·1	2,441	10·8	273	60	2	0·01	10	0·04	...	..	19	0·08	16	0·07	40	8·8	246	1·09	42	0·19	33	0·15	324	1·43

TABLE V.

NOTIFIED CASES OF ACUTE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX, 1926.

Disease	Under 1 year		1—2 years		2—3 years		3—4 years		4—5 years		5—10 years		10—15 years		15—20 years		20—25 years		25—35 years		35—45 years		45—65 years		65 years and over		All Ages		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Searlet Fever	2	...	4	1	6	6	19	11	15	17	51	62	16	25	6	7	2	2	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	123	138	261
Diphtheria	1	1	10	8	8	5	14	8	14	13	47	47	10	19	6	5	5	5	1	12	...	1	1	3	...	...	117	127	244
Enterie Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	9
Pneumonia	6	3	6	2	4	5	2	1	2	4	10	7	4	3	5	3	9	2	20	7	14	9	21	11	6	3	109	60	169
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Puerperal Pyrexia* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	21	21
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Encephalitis Lethargiea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	7	6	13
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	52	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	41	93
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	8	4	4	8	12	8	5	3	34	31	65
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4

* Notifiable as from 1st October, 1926.

TABLE VI.

NOTIFIED CASES OF ACUTE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN MUNICIPAL WARDS AND CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, 1926.

Municipal Wards	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia*	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Erysipelas	Malaria
Central	...	14	9	...	19	2	1	1	...	1	...	6	2	...
South	...	3	13	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
Cathays	...	17	14	...	22	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	9	...
Adamsdown	...	11	10	1	6	1	1	1	...	..	..	12	5	...
Riverside	...	19	14	4	7	3	...	...	...	1	...	6	4	...
Canton	...	25	13	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...
Grangetown	...	6	20	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
Roath	...	25	14	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	1
Plasnewydd	...	17	20	...	24	2	1	1	1	2	..	7	10	...
Splott	...	25	33	2	12	4	1	...	...	...	2	22	3	1
Penylan	...	28	7	...	9	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	...
Llandaff	...	41	38	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	6	2	...
Gabalfa	...	30	25	1	12	2	4	...	...	...	...	8	4	...
Institutions	...	...	14	...	16	3	8	...	1	7	...	12	7	...
TOTALS		261	244	9	169	22	21	4	4	13	2	93	65	4
Cases removed to Hospital ...	...	209	212	6	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	...	6	...

*Notifiable as from 1st October, 1926

APPENDIX II.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT PENYLAN, CARDIFF, DURING 1926.

Table I.

Barometric Pressure and Relative Humidity.

1926.	Attached Thermometer (Mean)	Mean Barometric Pressure*		Hygrometer*.		
		Uncorrected	Reduced to Mean Sea Level and Temp. 32° F.	Dry Bulb (Mean)	Wet Bulb (Mean)	Mean Relative Humidity.
	°F.	Inches	Inches	°F.	°F.	%
January	43	29·626	29·845	41·1	39·9	90
February	45	29·644	29·856	44·3	43·4	92
March	47	29·886	30·095	42·9	40·8	84
April	51	29·695	29·890	47·8	45·3	81
May	54	29·721	29·907	50·6	47·3	77
June	60	29·779	29·946	56·7	52·8	75
July	66	29·896	30·046	62·3	57·2	72
August	66	29·937	30·086	61·3	58·3	82
September	64	29·970	30·126	58·0	56·1	87
October	55	29·738	29·923	46·8	44·7	85
November	48	29·394	29·596	43·5	42·2	90
December	44	30·124	30·343	39·9	38·5	88
Means	54	29·784	29·972	49·6	47·2	83

* From observations at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Table II.

Temperature.

1926.	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean of Maximum	Mean of Minimum	Mean Temperature	Difference from Average (37 years)
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
January	51	20	45·4	37·1	41·3	− 1·4
February	58	32	49·3	45·4	47·4	+ 7·1
March	55	30	49·3	38·8	44·1	− 1·8
April	68	34	55·7	41·7	48·7	− 2·4
May	69	35	58·1	43·7	50·9	− 1·9
June	74	42	64·3	48·8	56·7	− ·6
July	85	48	70·0	55·7	62·9	2·2
August	75	45	68·6	55·5	62·1	2·0
September	80	40	65·4	52·8	59·1	2·9
October	68	26	53·1	41·5	47·3	− 3·0
November	56	28	48·9	38·2	43·5	− ·5
December	50	30	45·1	36·6	40·8	·3
	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Mean	Mean	
	85	20	56·1	44·7	50·4	+ 1·1

Table III.

Terrestrial Radiation, Underground Temperature, Solar Radiation and Sunshine.

1926.	Temperatures.				Bright Sunshine.	
	Grass Minimum (Mean)	Underground (Mean)		Solar Maximum (Mean)	Total Duration	Difference from Average (18 years)
		1ft.	4ft.			
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	Hours	Hours
January	34·0	40·9	43·5	65·6	38·1	— 13·1
February	39·3	43·7	44·1	76·8	41·3	— 34·6
March	36·1	44·7	45·9	96·7	95·5	— 17·4
April	38·6	48·6	47·6	103·1	135·0	— 41·7
May	39·5	52·2	49·5	116·5	173·3	— 40·9
June	45·7	59·1	54·4	158·4	237·1	+ 15·5
July	53·9	64·1	58·7	123·2	203·4	— 7·3
August	52·8	63·8	59·9	122·4	189·4	+ 4·1
September	51·5	61·6	60·2	115·2	118·4	— 27·5
October	37·4	51·4	56·2	91·5	101·1	— 4·5
November...	35·1	44·3	49·5	76·9	55·9	— 12·4
December	32·2	40·4	46·1	64·7	56·3	+ 5·6
	Mean 41·3	Mean 51·2	Mean 51·3	Mean 100·9	1,444·8*	— 174·2

* 32% of possible duration and a daily average of 3·96 hours.

Table IV.

Rainfall.

1926.	Total	Difference from Average (37 years)	Greatest Fall in 24 hrs.*		Number of Rain-days (0·01 inches or more).
			Amount	Day	
	Inches	Inches	Inches		
January	6·91	3·15	1·78	1st	24
February	3·31	·25	·79	17th	18
March	·55	— 2·60	·16	8th	8
April	2·39	— ·30	·60	14th	13
May	2·22	— ·34	·31	14th	16
June	1·97	— ·65	·43	9th	11
July	2·11	— ·75	·52	5th	10
August	4·22	+ ·02	1·89	9th	18
September	1·63	— 1·46	·38	6th	14
October	4·02	— ·85	·85	12th	15
November	8·90	+ 5·53	·93	1st	26
December	·27	— 4·47	·6	4th & 5th	7
	38·50	— 2·47	Greatest for year : 1·89 on 9th Aug.		180

* 24 hours ended 9 a.m. next day.

APPENDIX III.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Observations made in Cardiff during 1926.

Month	Rainfall (mm.)	Grammes per Square Dekametre (Metric Tons per Hundred Square Kilometres).								
		Insoluble Matter			Soluble Matter		Total Solids	Included in Soluble Matter		
		Tar	Carbonaceous other than Tar	Ash	Loss on Ignition	Ash		Sulphates (SO_3)	Chlorine (Cl)	Ammonia (NH_3)
January*	28	2	68	50	60	82	262	27	25	1
February...	70	41	262	726	132	204	1,365	89	30	3
March ...	14	18	197	383	122	103	823	45	41	3
April ...	59	18	301	573	92	190	1,174	57	18	2
May ...	51	25	275	837	85	166	1,388	44	26	1
June ...	49	31	321	688	88	144	1,272	30	15	1
July ...	46	30	233	618	85	122	1,088	36	15	0
August ...	101	27	248	596	144	185	1,200	46	20	1
Sept. ...	40	25	201	459	63	140	888	33	27	0
October ...	105	31	285	673	110	260	1,359	75	38	0
Nov. ...	217	25	194	436	327	544	1,526	182	74	0
Dec. ...	8	22	144	437	51	101	755	49	8	1
Total ...	788	295	2,729	6,476	1,359	2,241	13,100	713	337	13
Mean† ...	69	27	242	584	118	196	1,167	62	28	1

* Six days only (26th—31st inclusive). † Monthly (February—December).

ULTRA-VIOLET RADIATION.

Observations made in Cardiff during 1926.

	Mean Daily Radiation Units.*
May†	4·4
June	5·7
July	5·8
August	4·7
September...	3·4
October	1·8
November	0·8
December	0·6

* Acetone-Methylene Blue standard.

† Observations commenced on 29th April.

APPENDIX IV.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

REGISTRATION AS AT 31st MARCH, 1927.

Table I.

Age Period—Years.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
0— 5	—	—	—
5—16	23	11	34
16—21	6	4	10
21—30	18	12	30
30—40	23	17	40
40—50	33	17	50
50—60	39	28	67
60—70	33	32	65
70—	33	49	82
Totals	208	170	378

Table II.

Ages at which Blindness Occurred.

Age Period—Years.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
0— 1	61	34	95
1— 5	4	11	15
5—10	6	8	14
10—20	10	11	21
20—30	19	10	29
30—40	21	15	36
40—50	19	18	37
50—60	31	25	56
60—70	25	26	51
70—	12	12	24
Totals	208	170	378

Table III.

(*a*) Employment—Age Period 16 and upwards.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Employed	72	31	103
Trained but unemployed	3	—	3
Under training	14	6	20
No training but trainable	2	2	4
Unemployable	94	120	214
Totals	185	159	344

(*b*) Occupations of Employed.

Agents, Collectors, etc.	3
Basket and Cane Workers	35
Clerks, Typists	1
Dealers (Tea Agents, Shop-keepers, etc.)	3
Hawkers	4
Home Teachers	2
Knitters	6
Masseur or Masseuse	1
Mat Makers	12
News Vendors	2
Tuners	8
Miscellaneous	26
Total	103

Table IV.

Physically and Mentally Defective.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
(*a*) Mentally Defective*	14	10	24
(*b*) Physically Defective	3	4	7
(*c*) Deaf	5	4	9
Combinations of (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*)	1	—	1
Totals	23	18	41

Table V.

School Age Period (5–16) according to Mental or Physical Defects.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
At School :—			
Normal	20	9	29
Physically Defective	—	1	1
Not at School :—			
Normal	3	1	4
Physically Defective	—	—	—
Totals	23	11	34

* Including persons suffering from epilepsy, fits and serious nervous disability.

APPENDIX V.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

Statistical tables presenting in detail the work of the Department in connection with mentally defective persons during the year 1926 are submitted herewith.

Table 1.

	Males	Females	Total
(1) Cases examined for the first time :—			
Idiots	—	2	2
Imbeciles	9	10	19
Moral Imbeciles	—	—	—
Feeble-minded	9	10	19
Unclassified	—	2	2
Not mentally defective	3	4	7
	21	28	49
(2) Cases re-examined	80	78	158
(3) Failed to keep appointment for examination	6	3	9
(4) Visits paid by Visiting Officer			1,542
(5) Removed from list of ascertained cases under supervision at home :—			
(i) Placed in Institutions at instance of Local Authority :—			
(*a*) Obligatory	1	2	3
(*b*) Permissive	—	—	—
(ii) Deceased	1	3	4
(iii) Left Cardiff	—	1	1
(iv) Removed to Institutions at instance of Guardians of Cardiff Union	3	3	6
	5	9	14
(6) Removed to Institutions (not previously under supervision at home)	10	3	13
(7) Total number removed to Institutions during the year at the instance of the Local Authority	11	5	16
(8) Cases in Institutions on 31st December, 1925, that ceased to be chargeable to the Local Authority during 1926 :—			
(i) Deceased	2	2	4
(ii) Dealt with under Lunacy Order	1	2	3
(iii) On licence from Institution	1	—	1
(iv) On leave of absence for prolonged period	1	—	1
(v) Released from "place of safety"	1	—	1
	6	4	10
(9) Transferred from one Institution to another	3	1	4

Table II.

Position at 31st December, 1926.

	Males		Females		Total
(1) Obligatory cases :—					
(*a*) In Institutions	45	...	49	...	94*
(*b*) Under Guardianship	1	...	—	...	1
(2) In "places of safety"	—	...	—	...	—
(3) Cases in regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under permissive powers :—					
(*a*) In Institutions	4	...	3	...	7
(*b*) Under Guardianship	—	...	—	...	—
(4) Cases removed by parents or guardians in regard to whom the Local Authority does not contribute :—					
(*a*) In Institutions	3	...	—	...	3
(*b*) Under Guardianship	—	...	—	...	—
	53	...	52	...	105
(5) Cases at home—ascertained to be defective :—					
(*a*) Under Statutory Supervision	55	...	39	...	94
(*b*) Under Voluntary Supervision	29	...	48	...	77
	84	...	87	...	171
(6) Cases in Mental Hospitals—ascertained to be defective	1	...	3	...	4
(7) Attending Occupation Centre—included in (5) :—					
(*a*) Under Statutory Supervision	12	...	2	...	14
(*b*) Under Voluntary Supervision	3	...	2	...	5
	15	...	4	...	19
(8) "Subject to be dealt with" but action not yet taken :—					
(*a*) Notified by Education Authority	—	...	—	...	—
(*b*) Otherwise ascertained	—	...	—	...	—
	—	...	—	...	—
(9) Under consideration but not ascertained to be defective	20	...	10	...	30

* Including five cases (two males and three females) maintained by the Board of Control

Table III.

Classification of Known Cases :—

	In Institutions or under Guardianship			Under Supervision at Home		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Idiots	4	5	9	10	13	23
Imbeciles	21	14	35	39	34	73
Moral Imbeciles	1	1	2	1	2	3
Feeble-minded	27	32	59	34	37	71
Unclassified or not examined	...	...	...	20	11	31
Totals	53	52	105	104	97	201

Table IV.

Ages of Cases in Institutions or under Guardianship :—

Age—Years	Idiots		Imbeciles		Moral Imbeciles		Feeble-minded		Totals
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
10	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
11	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
12	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
13	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4
14	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
15	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	5
16	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
17	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	6
18	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	6
19	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	9
20	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	1	8
21	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
24	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	4	8
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
27	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
29	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
30	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
31	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
40	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	4	5	21	14	1	1	27	32	105

Table V.

Ages of Cases under Supervision at Home :—

Age—Years	Idiots		Imbeciles		Moral Imbeciles		Feeble-minded		Unclassified or not examined		Totals
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
4	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	9
5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
6	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
7	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
8	1	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
9	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
10	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	8
11	2	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
12	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	8
13	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	7
14	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
15	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	9
16	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
17	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	5
18	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	4	1	...	10
19	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	4	3	...	12
20	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	8
21	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	3	1	1	13
22	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	3	1	13
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4
24	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	9
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
26	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	7
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
28	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	4
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
31	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
32	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
33	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
38	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals	10	13	39	34	1	2	34	37	20	11	201

Table VI.

Cases in Institutions or Under Guardianship at 31st December, 1926.

(*a*) Obligatory Cases.

Name of Institution	Idiots	Imbeciles	Moral Imbeciles	Feeble-minded	Totals
Brentry Certified Institution, Westbury-on-Trym ...	...	1	...	...	1
Brighton Guardianship Society	1	...	...	...	1
Besford Court Catholic Mental Welfare Home, Worcs.	...	...	...	1	1
Cuckfield Poor Law Institution, West Hylands ...	...	1	...	1	2
Cardiff Poor Law Institution, Ely	3	5	1	27	36
Caterham Mental Hospital, Surrey	3	1	...	2	6
Calderstones Institution, Whalley, Lancs.	...	1	...	...	1
Drymma Hall, Skewen	...	...	...	1	1
Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent ...	...	1	...	...	1
Ford House, Devonport	...	1	...	1	2
Fountain (Temporary) Mental Hospital, Tooting ...	...	2	...	...	2
Girls' Village Certified Homes, Barkingside, Essex ...	...	...	...	1	1
House of Help, Bath	...	...	...	1	1
Leavesden Mental Hospital, King's Langley, Herts....	...	1	...	...	1
Monkton Hall Home, Jarrow-on-Tyne	...	...	...	1	1
Madeley Poor Law Institution, Iron Bridge, Salop ...	...	...	...	1	1
Prudhoe Hall Colony, Northumberland	...	...	...	2	2
Pield Heath House, Hillingdon, Uxbridge	...	2	...	...	2
Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill, Surrey ...	...	1	...	...	1
Ruthin Poor Law Institution, Denbigh	...	2	...	2	4
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol	...	8	...	3	11
Seafield House, Seaforth, Near Liverpool	...	1	...	2	3
St. Joseph's Home, The Croft, Sudbury	...	...	...	1	1
St. Francis R.C. Special School, Buntingford ...	...	1	...	3	4
St. Teresa's, Lewisham	...	...	...	1	1
St. Elizabeth's Home for Epileptics, Much Hadham	...	...	...	1	1
Tonbridge Poor Law Institution, Pembury ...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	7	29	1	53	90

(*b*) Permissive Cases.

Name of Institution	Idiots	Imbeciles	Moral Imbeciles	Feeble-minded	Totals
Calderstones Institution, Whalley, Lancs.	1	...	...	...	1
Caterham Mental Hospital, Surrey	1	...	...	...	1
Cardiff Poor Law Institution, Ely	...	1	...	...	1
Falmouth Poor Law Institution	...	1	...	...	1
Prudhoe Hall Colony, Northumberland	...	...	...	2	2
Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill, Surrey ...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals	2	3	...	2	7

(*c*) Other Cases.

Name of Institution	Idiots	Imbeciles	Moral Imbeciles	Feeble-minded	Totals
Brentry Certified Institution, Westbury-on-Trym ...	...	1	...	...	1
Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill, Surrey ...	...	1	...	...	1
Stoke Park Colony	...	1	...	...	1
Rampton State Institution, Retford	...	...	1	4	5
Totals	...	3	1	4	8

TABLE VII

Summary of Cases in Institutions.

	Idiots	Imbeciles	Moral Imbeciles	Feeble-minded	Totals
(*a*) Obligatory	7	29	1	53	90
(*b*) Permissive	2	3	...	2	7
(*c*) Other Cases:					
Maintained solely by Parents	...	3	...	...	3
Maintained by Board of Control	...	...	1	4	5
Totals	9	35	2	59	105

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